



The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 84

WELLINGTON COLONIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Ice Cream Sets,
Fish Sets
Dessert Sets
Garving Sets.....

We have a large variety of the above goods Cased in fine Leather and Oak Boxes. Direct from the manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng. The finish of these goods is much above the average. The quality is the best and prices very reasonable.

.. CHALLONER & MITCHELL ..

TELEPHONE 675. JEWELLERS 47 Government St

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

WHISKY

Is Sold at the Stores of the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

"SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY

Is the

Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky the Market.

March... Weather

Crocus blooming. Frogs croaking. Birds singing. Cows lowing. Man rushing at garments does not prevent the rush for our bargains.

Kippered Chickens, 2 tins for 25c
Granulated Sugar 21 lbs for \$1
Naval Oranges, per doz. 20c.
Our Blend Tea, 20c
Golden Blend Tea 40c
We defy any Package Tea to equal it at the price.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions
Groceries
Tools....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale
Grocers...

76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.
VICTORIA, B. C.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

AUCTION
...ON...

Tuesday March 21st at 2 p.m.
AT AUCTION ROOMS, COR. PANDORA
AND BROAD STREETS,

Bedroom, Diningroom, Kitchen Furniture

Bed Sets, Bedstands (all sizes), Box Woven Wire and Wool Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Toilet Sets, Carpets, Extension Tables, Cutlery, Crockery, Cook and Heating Stoves, Mantles, Ladies' Jackets, &c., a consignment of Oranges, etc. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

I am instructed to sell without reserve at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street, Wednesday March 22 at 2 p.m.

MODERN FURNITURE

Solid Walnut Bed Sets, Mattresses, B.W. Dressers, B.W. Writing Desk, B.W. Hall Stand, Mahogany Dining, Extension Table, B.W. and Rattan Chairs, B.W. Centre and Occasional Tables, Carpets, Linoleums, Combination Table, Refrigerator, Garden Chairs, New Model Range, Air-Tight Heaters, Crockery, etc. Sliding Glass, 2 ft. 6 in. Mowers, Vice, Cross-Cut Saw, Pinch Bars, Garden Tools, Lot of New Venetian Blinds.

Also Consignment of Tweeds and Sponges in Suit Lengths
W. T. HAIDAKER, Auctioneer.

SEED! SEED! SEED!! Our stock of Early Rose and Barbary Seed potatoes is the choicest on the market; quantity limited. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

AUCTION

at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,

Wednesday March 22 at 2 p.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

being the nearly new equipment of a seven-roomed house on Douglas street, removed for convenience of sale.

Ful particulars later.

The Auction Mart : 62 Douglas St

Ralph Churton

Will sell at an early date

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

For other quotations call at our Exchange

List your stocks with us.

By the bye, we must refer to the no stock exchange business again in a day or two; it will be interesting.

GUTHBERT & COMP'Y.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trounce Avenue.

Millinery Opening

Mrs. Vigor, having just returned from the European and Canadian markets, where she purchased a large stock of English sailors, latest novelties in millinery, blouses, ladies' and children's white wear, etc., will hold her spring opening

TUESDAY MARCH 21ST

1899, when she begs the favor of a visit from her numerous patrons, who will receive every attention.

be counted on in a war between France and Great Britain is preposterous. The Figaro sees in Mr. Rhodes' reception at Berlin sure proof of a secret convention between Great Britain and Germany, while Le Temps says: "Frankly, it is impossible to overrate its importance. It is plain proof of Emperor William's desire for a rapprochement with Great Britain, and the power and weight of such a combination cannot be exaggerated." Mr. Rhodes, however, has not yet arranged a hard and fast agreement respecting the Cape to Cairo railroad. Politically Mr. Rhodes and the Emperor have agreed, but financially their arrangement is hanging fire, and negotiations between Mr. Rhodes and a German syndicate respecting financing the German portion of the railroad have not yet been concluded, though Mr. Rhodes has expressed the hope that an early agreement will be arrived at.

It further appears that Mr. Rhodes

expressed astonishment at the German Emperor's surprising knowledge of the details of the matter, and German official quarters in their turn were surprised at Mr. Rhodes' candid allusions to future political projects, including an Anglo-German partition of Portugal's East African possessions, which Mr. Rhodes fully expects Portugal will be willing to sell to the two powers within three years. At present Mr. Rhodes is at Amsterdam arranging for the support of the Dutch financiers.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Redistribution Bill Marks Another Departure From Liberal Professions While in Opposition.

Exports Decreasing 'a Million a Month—Divorce application—To Move the Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 18.—The state reception a brilliant function, the number of presents being unusually large.

The government's bill to gerrymander the constituencies is far more sweeping than first supposed. It will apply to nearly every province, and county lines will be followed only where it suits the convenience of the government to do so.

The exports for February fell off a quarter of a million; the imports increased \$900,000. The exports for eight months show a decrease of \$9,000,000.

Mrs. Kierman of Montreal will apply for divorce next session on the ground of cruelty, adultery and desertion.

Senator Kerr, whose appointment was gazetted to-day, will move the address in the upper house.

Mr. Savard of Chicoutimi will succeed Dr. Guay as French whip.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Regina Standard Office Destroyed—Galician Found Guilty—Fatal Fall from Bridge.

Winnipeg, March 18.—(Special)—At the Winnipeg assizes this afternoon Guzejek, the Galician, was found guilty of the murder of Bojeckzo and four children at Stuarthorn last October. His alleged accomplice in the crime will come up for trial on Monday.

At Regina to-day the Standard office owned by Mayor McIvor, was completely destroyed with all contents. The plant was worth \$6,000, the stock including library \$1,000, and the buildings, \$1,000. The insurance is \$4,000, divided between the Guardian and Lancashire. One press and a quantity of type was quite new.

Octave Howe, aged 18, fell from the railway bridge on Winnipeg river at Norman and was drowned.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned at Portage la Prairie this morning against Henry Cole, charged with the murder of Wm. Hubbell at Dauphin, and he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

ON SPEAKING TERMS AGAIN.

United States and Spanish Warships Exchange Courtesies Off Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, March 18.—As the United States cruiser Raleigh sailed from here for New York this afternoon, homeward bound from Manila in order to be put off commission, she hoisted the Spanish ensign and fired a salute while passing the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral off Algeciras. The Spanish flag ship Carlos Quinto thereupon hoisted the American ensign and returned the salute.

Madrid, March 18.—The Paris Republic says it believes it to be certain that the Duke Arcos, the former Spanish minister to Mexico, will be appointed minister of Spain at Washington.

The work of removing the debris began late to-night, when a gang of about 200 experienced workmen were put to work. The timbers and bricks were so hot and the smoke so thick that the work proceeded slowly. Electric lamps were kept alight in various places. The men devoted most of their time to the Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street side. As they cleared away the outer portion of the debris and got to the building

(Continued on page 2)

HUGE PILE OF DEBRIS.

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(Continued on page 2)

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL 10 CENTS PER PACKET. CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST

Salmon Block, Victoria.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges,

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bent until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

MOVING and FIRE SALE...

Large Reduction in All Lines.

J. WENGER,

90 Government Street.

No need to send away, we have the largest stock of

SEEDS

ever imported into the Province. Also SEED GRAIN, specially cleaned on our own machines.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd....

R. P. RITHET & COMP'

LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.

"Thistle Blend" Scotch.

Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.

Bonniot Three ★★ Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,

HUNGARIAN,

★★★

STRONG BAKERS

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins.

All Grocers Keep it.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

"NOTHING CHEAP BUT THE PRICE" \$55.

Rambler

Bicycles,

Twenty years' experience in bicycle building counts for something.

CALL AND INSPECT RAMBLERS.

\$55 00

WEILER BROS. - AGENTS

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

J. E. PAINTER,

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

& Wood and Coal at Current Prices.

Truck and dray work done, Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

--RETURNING--

Arrive Victoria 12 Noon and 8 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday to all Points, good to return Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Traffic Manager.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We quote, subject to previous sale:

ATHABASCA 50

FAIRVIEW CORPORATION, LTD. 25

RAMBLER-CARIBOO 38

NOBLE FIVE 20

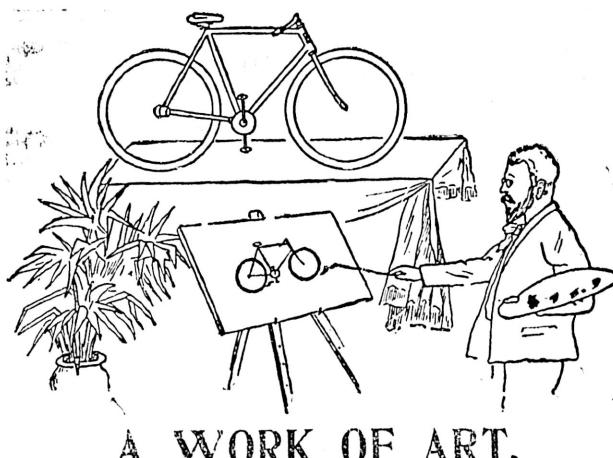
DARDELL 30

Rambler-Cariboo 40

Monte Carlo 40

Dardelles 11 1/4

Perfect, Garden City and Dominion BICYCLES



A WORK OF ART.



Even a Tramp Would Consider it No Work

GEO. C. CHINTON & CO

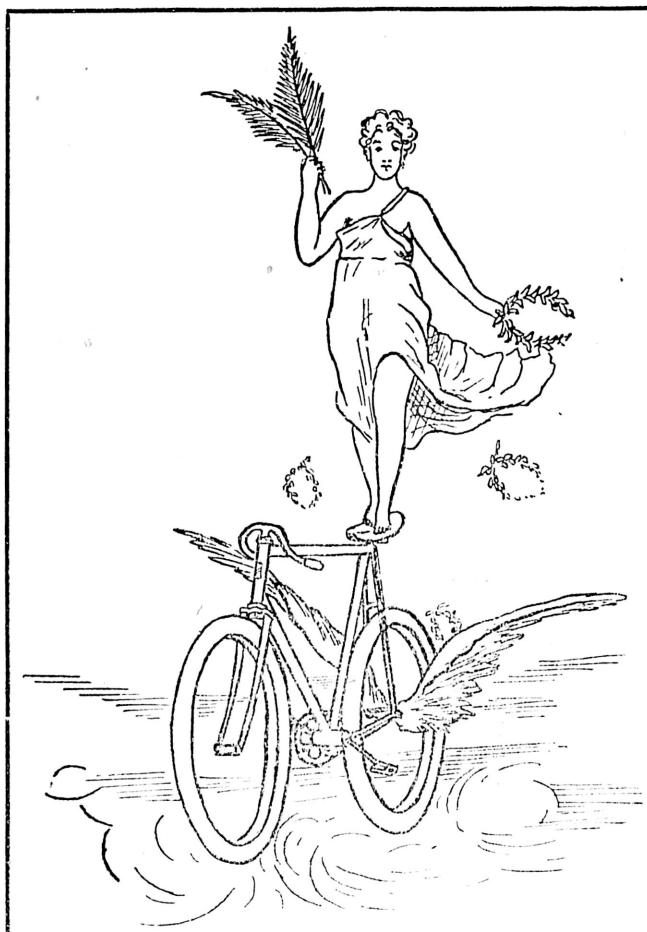
The internal handle-bar binder or clamping device used on our "PERFECT" Models is entirely new to the Trade. No Lugs or Clamping Bolts or parts of any kind to get out of order or break.



We would like to show it to you

Health, Strength, Grace and Form
How to get and keep Them

RIDE A "PERFECT."



Our Internal Oiling Device commends itself to all who use it. No Oil Cups to catch the dust. The Oil feeds directly on the Bearings.



There is a moral here: Buy a Perfect

We Carry a Complete Line
of Sundries.

62 Government Street

PERFECTS,	=	\$60
GARDEN CITY		\$50
DOMINION,	=	\$40

ARISTOCRATS all, but priced as if they were
Plebeans.

OUR PRICES and QUALITY OF MATERIAL appeal
to people of common sense.

We use the famous Fauber one-piece crank and the New Departure Brake of which the Welland Vale Manufacturing Co. controls the rights for Canada.



H. V. ROGERS is our agent at Nanaimo, B. C.
Catalogue for the Asking

1899 is the "Perfect" Year

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE MACKENZIE VALLEY.

We print this morning what is the first story of gold from the east side of the Mackenzie valley. Our informant, Mr. Bertrand Maxwell, appears to be thoroughly reliable, and no probable reason can be advanced for supposing that he is treating the public to a fairy tale. That gold may be looked for with some chance of success on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains is as reasonable as that it can be found on the western slope. We know that the precious metal is found on both sides of the other ranges. Thus there is plenty of gold quartz on the west side of the Coast range, as is evidenced by the Treadwell and other Alaskan mines, and there is abundant gold on the east side as is shown by the discoveries in Atlin. No very considerable placers have been found on the west side, but the reason is easy to discover. The mountains are too near the sea. Yet we know that, in the only considerable valley in the rear of Juneau, paying placers were found, and the discoveries reported from the Porcupine are on the same side of the range.

The Mackenzie river and its tributaries form one of the greatest water systems in the world. The name Mackenzie is usually applied only to that part lying north of Great Slave Lake, and it is all north of the 60th parallel; but in point of fact this lake is simply a feature of the whole system. It is fed by the Great Slave river, which flows out of Lake Athabasca, and this lake receives the waters of the Peace and the Athabasca rivers. The former rises in north central British Columbia, one of its branches flowing out of Dease Lake. On the east of the Mackenzie are numerous lakes, and it is alleged that a chain of lakes extends along the west side of the river parallel to it. This immense river system embraces one of the most valuable regions in the world. Its great branches towards the south flow through a wheat-growing area and boundless cattle ranges; along its shore are the largest oil fields in the world, that is, the largest in area, their productiveness remaining to be established. In almost every tributary of the system gold has been found, in many places the quantity being sufficient to make mining profitable. With the exception of a short distance the river is navigable from Lake Athabasca to the Arctic Ocean. If to all these great advantages there is to be added the existence of rich gold deposits near the Arctic, we may look forward to a period of remarkable development.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

The article in last night's Times in regard to railway extension to the north end of the Island is an improvement upon the preceding one, but it also begs the real question. The Times persists in discussing the matter as one with which the E. & N. railway is specially concerned, and before committing itself to a promise to work for a subsidy, wants to know what the E. & N. Company expect and what they are willing to promise to do. So far as the Colonist knows, the E. & N. Company is neither asking for further powers to construct railways, nor for any aid from the Dominion or any one else. The Times makes a great mistake in treating this matter as a movement by the E. & N. people or any one on their behalf. As the Globe properly asks: If the E. & N. Company have no intention of asking for authority and aid to extend their road to the head of the Island, are the people, therefore, going to do without it?

The Times gives the following very guarded promise of co-operation with the effort to secure the desired railway: If it can be shown that the granting of a subsidy to this road of half a million or one million dollars by the government of Canada will be for the general advantage of the people of the country, and especially to the advantage of the

people of the Island and of this city—and the company will accept the grant under such conditions as to governmental control that may be considered in the public interest—the Times will be as earnest an advocate—it could not be a less discreet—one of public aid being granted as the newspaper that is owned and controlled by the railway company concerned.

Replying to this, we have first to say that the Colonist is neither owned nor controlled by the E. & N. Railway Company. Second, the interest of the E. & N. Company in the proposed railway is only secondary. Third, no one knows that the E. & N. Company wishes to construct the railway on any terms whatever. Fourth, it is quite within the probability that an independent company may desire to take the matter up and construct a railway without regard to the E. & N. Company. As to the other points, that the grant must be one that is for the benefit of Canada and for the Island and that the road must be under governmental control, one would suppose that every person would have taken these for granted. Governmental control would necessarily be a part of the conditions upon which any subsidy would be given. As to the advantage of the road, surely it, as the Times says, there is nothing new in the proposal, and we concede that there is not, both the Times and Senator Templeman, instead of waiting to be instructed as to whether it would be for the public benefit, ought to have already formed opinions upon that point. When the matter is brought up in parliament, if it ever reaches that stage, the members of the Senate will look to Senator Templeman for some advice regarding it. Does the Senator propose to rise in his place and say that, although this is not a new question, and although it has been advocated for many years, he yet requires to be made to understand that it is a project "for the general advantage to the country, and especially to the advantage of the people of the Island and this city"? We can fancy that a senator from an eastern province might express doubt upon this point, for he could hardly be in a position to understand the situation. If he were in doubt he would naturally seek Senator Templeman for information, and that gentleman would have to answer, unless he was prepared to repudiate his own paper, that he does not know what the merits of the proposition are. In regard to Mr. Corbin's road, to which the Times refers in this connection, Senator Templeman is thoroughly informed. His ignorance is confined to matters right at his own door. Mr. Corbin is to be congratulated upon having been able to impress the importance of his project upon the Senator's mind, especially as the Senator has not yet been able to decide upon a question which he himself says is not a novel one, but has been discussed for many years. However it is something to have extorted this much of an endorsement from the Times and the Senator, and "for this much, thanks."

We think it right to add that, in referring to Senator Templeman by name in this connection, we do not wish to give a personal color to the discussion, but do so simply because his connection with the Times renders it impossible to leave out of consideration his position as a member of the Senate.

THE BROADNESS OF HOPE.

David in one of the Psalms says: "I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living." Paul, addressing his fellow sufferers for the cause of Christ, said: "If in this life only we have hope, we are of all men most miserable." Faith and hope to sustain men with promise of blessings in this life and beyond its borders—there is little wonder that the modern hymn writer exclaimed: "There's a wideness in God's mercy like the wideness of the sea."

As has been often pointed out in these columns, the great value of such teachings consists in their being the expression of the experience of men whose opinions are worth something. It is not necessary to say anything about David and Paul. They were both what we would nowadays call men of experience. The one rose from being a shepherd boy to be the founder of a line of kings; the other was the architect of the most remarkable religious structure that the world has ever seen. Until men of similar experience and achievements can be cited to affirm to the contrary of the above quotations, sensible people will be inclined to accept the views of these two illustrious persons, if not absolutely, at least to a sufficient degree to be ready to experiment along the lines which led them to place such conclusions on record. It is the poorest sort of an answer to make to a statement, put forward by an intelligent man, to say that you do not believe it. As well tell a chemist that you do not believe a certain substance dropped into a certain solution will give a certain precipitation. A common error is to think that because certain phenomena are alleged to be the result of faith, they can be disposed of by refusing to believe them. Experience in the domain of what may be called moral forces is just as trustworthy as experience in the domain of physical forces. The only difference is that the former is more difficult to establish than the latter.

It is to be noted that there is nothing antagonistic between what David sang and Paul wrote, although many preachers lay most stress upon the latter. Perhaps it is the more important. It may be that the enjoyment of hope for the future is better than the present enjoyment of "the goodness of the Lord"; but this is not material. The point is that both are available to those who seek them in the true way. To properly understand what any one states as the result of experience, it is necessary to put ourselves as nearly as possible in his

place. David was able in his lifetime to realize the fruit of repentance and right living. The lot of Paul was very different. He was surrounded with conditions that were unique. He was wrestling with the mighty influence of a strong but corrupt civilization. He was antagonizing settled conditions. He was endeavoring to convince the most grossly materialistic age of the importance of spiritual truths. To such a man there could be little enjoyment of "the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living." He was sustained by his hope for the future. To what degree David was upborne by this same hope, there may be room for doubt; but Paul had a fuller and clearer light than the poet-king. "Shall the dead praise Thee?" asked the latter upon one occasion. The great apostle was troubled with no such misgivings. Of one thing he was supremely confident, namely, of the resurrection. To his mind the question, which had troubled men for ages, "If man die shall he live again?" admitted of a perfectly definite answer in the affirmative, and he was prepared to sacrifice everything that seemed worth having in this life that he might be the better prepared to receive the joy of the life which is to come.

If what David sang and Paul preached is true, the race is losing inconceivably by not seeking to get itself on rapport with the agencies upon which they relied. Is there that which gives happiness in this life and ineffable joy in a future existence? If so, surely there can be nothing else in any way comparable to it. There is no sanction for the proposition, which so many people are fond of making, that only by suffering here we can hope to gain joy hereafter. The greatest teacher of all said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all things else shall be added." It is demonstrable that this is sound philosophy, as much so as it is to say that the best conditions in physical life produce the best results. At the very foundation of the rhapsodies of David, of course of Paul and the teachings of Christ there lies the grandest, yet simplest philosophy. The field is well worth the closest investigation by every thinking mind.

The Windsor hotel fire has many lessons, some of which we cannot make any special use of in Victoria; but there is one of them that every one can lay to heart. This horrible catastrophe was, it appears, caused by an act of thoughtlessness. The man who threw the match, which ignited the curtain, little dreamed of the awful consequences of his simple act. Every one should remember the lesson of this phase of the horror. It is just as well also to take occasion to remind those whose duty it is to see that proper precautions are taken against fire in places where large numbers of people gather, that eternal vigilance is the price of safety. So far as the Colonist knows every reasonable precaution against loss of life by fire is taken in Victoria; but if the fire department has any doubt on the point, rigid inspection ought to be made and the necessary appliances should be insisted upon.

The Columbian gaily says that the Colonist is now committed to the creation of a fifth salaried portfolio. If our contemporary will take any satisfaction from the knowledge, we will say that the Colonist has for several years held that the government ought to act upon the provision in the law permitting the appointment of a fifth salaried minister. The Columbian will also learn in course of time that, although in opposition to the present government, the Colonist is not in opposition to the public interests.

The Revelstoke Herald writes up Khartoum as a pleasure resort. This is very good; but if our contemporary was "on to its job," as the street phrase is, it would write up Revelstoke in that particular. All the papers of British Columbia ought to unite in a blast proclaiming the advantages of the province as a pleasure ground. Suppose we all select a time, say the last week in this month, and print a long article on this subject.

The New York Sun every now and then prates about the annexation of Canada to the United States. The Sun is a good newspaper, but long ago ceased to have any influence. Annexation is one of its pet weaknesses. During the last ten years it has had Canada on the verge of tumbling into the arms of the republic at least half a dozen times.

As spring advances the news from Atlin and elsewhere grows in interest. This is an excellent feature of the case. Originally these stories from gold camps lose in interest as the time approaches when they must be put to the test.

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG VS. DR. W.
A. CHASE.

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag sun them never sets.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Cataract Cure, Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the confidence of everybody. They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

B. C. Pottery Co'y, Limited.

224 Pandora St.

... VICTORIA ...

Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Sewer Pipe, Etc.

The Secret Lies in the Ingredients

Given a certain quality of "this and that and something else" and almost any one can mix paints—so-called—it's merely a matter of "stir." But what are you "stirring"? Wherefore the "this and that and something else"? Are they ingredients that'll make good paints? Don't know? It's your undisputed right to know when you pay your money. If the ingredients are pure and true to name you can look for BEAUTY OF TINT, RICHNESS OF LUSTRE, DURABILITY, COVERING CAPACITY.

If you don't get these you are not using The Elephant Brands of ready-mixed paints, for they give you all of these. They are made of ingredients which we know to be right, because we make them. The moral is there as plain as if it was printed in letters of fire.

The Canada Paint Company, Limited,
THE LARGEST PAINT, COLOR AND VARNISH FACTORY IN CANADA.

Montreal Toronto St. Malo St. Johns Vancouver Victoria

ENGLAND'S IMPERIALISM.

It Is Due to Economic and Moral Causes
Latter Considered the More Important.

We owe a special debt of gratitude to Sir Robert Giffen for his most able and interesting paper on "The Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire," says the Spectator. The ground for that special gratitude is that this paper, in effect, emphasizes most strongly certain facts to which we drew attention the other day. These facts were that free trade is the life-breath of the Empire, that without free trade the Empire could not have grown as it has in the last quarter of a century, and that an abandonment of free trade would inevitably knock the bolts out of the Empire and bring the vast superstructure which rests on the mighty base of these islands in ruins about our ears. We admit that it is impossible to prove these statements as one proves a mathematical proposition, but none the less we believe that open-minded men who look at the facts given by Sir Robert Giffen will doubt that they do support, and most emphatically, our contention in regard to free trade and the Empire. The last 25 years has been a period of unequal expansion in the Empire. It has also been a period in which the policy of free trade has been more completely carried out than in any other period of our history, and in which successive attempts to make us give up our protected free trade as an economic principle have been resisted and defeated. Asia during this period, Germany and France have also acquired great Colonial empires, have tried to work them on a protectorate basis, and have failed to produce the kind of results we have produced. Lastly, during this epoch of expansion our Empire has not created abroad that extreme sense of jealousy which selfish imperial monopolies have always produced in the past. The nations may be envious, but none of them have ever shown any genuine willingness to combine against us under the plea that anyone would be better in India or Africa or the South Seas than the British. On the contrary, it has been evident that each power has been inclined to argue: "That we hate the British, and would like this or that colony for ourselves, yet we would far rather see them there than anyone else."

What constitutes a nation's wealth, prosperity and greatness is not the possession of mines or rich lands or good harbors, or any other physical advantages, however great, but only the energy and character and enterprise of its people. That is why Northeast Ulster prospers so greatly and the South of Ireland does not. One group of the Irish counties happens to have a population ardent and endowed with a keen and restless energy. The other group of counties is, in the main, inhabited by an unenergetic race. As Mr. Kidd has taught us, the ultimate cause of national welfare is the possession of moral and spiritual ideals; a devotion to what is non-material and non-national. These are the things that quicken a nation and give it life and strength. Hence our instinctive desire to obey a moral impulse to the government of subject races has helped to quicken the nation through cut, and to give it that energy and power which make for prosperity. By not seeking national glories and successes, we have found them. Let us remember, then, if we want to keep the Empire together, as unquestionably we do, what is the cement with which it has been built: the desire to rule the subject races not in our interests, but in their own. But this accepted, it will be found that the chief and most necessary instrument for attaining to our moral ideal is the policy of free trade.

Sweet, refreshing sleep is given by Hood's Saraparilla, which feeds the nerves, tones the stomach and cures all dyspeptic symptoms.

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same prices? *

VICTORS, - \$55.00

* STEARNS, - - \$50.00 *

IMPERIAL, - - \$40.00

JOHN DARNLEY & CO. AGENTS.

119 Government St.

Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000

Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at . . .

ATLIN and BENNETT

Drafts issued and money transferred.

A general banking business transacted.

Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria Branch

J. F. FOULKES & CO

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STOCKBROKERS,

REAL ESTATE,

and INSURANCE

AGENTS.....

Rents and Interest collected.

35 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

OAK HALL**The New Spring Styles**

are ready for your inspection. Our counters are loaded with them.

See them in our window. Hundreds of Tailor-Made Suits—Suits that FIT THE FORM.

You are cordially invited to inspect our Spring Showings.

McCandless Bros.

37 Johnson Street.

CAMP MCKINNEY....

This camp is fast coming to the front as one of the greatest gold producers in British Columbia, and investors will do well to keep their eye on this camp. Two of the most promising undeveloped properties in the camp are

The Mammoth and the Little Cariboo

The former lies adjoining the Eureka mine, owned by the Standard Oil people, and carries the same ledge. Fabulous figures have been refused for the Eureka, and the Mammoth promises with development to become fully as valuable.

THE LITTLE GARIBOO

(or the Anie L., as it is named on the maps), lies adjoining the famous Cariboo group, which has paid vast amounts in dividends, and late developments on the Little Cariboo prove beyond a doubt that it carries the same character of valuable ores. At the present prices at which shares are offered in the above-mentioned companies, there is no better investment offered the public, and the fullest investigation is invited.

For maps and full particulars call on or address the brokers for the companies.

A. W. More & Co., OR H.

FIFTY CASES....

NEW SPRING GOODS

.....JUST OPENED

Spring Samples for Eastern Tailor Made Suits
Just to Hand.**B. WILLIAMS & CO.**Clothiers, Hatters,
and Outfitters....

97 Johnson Street * Victoria, B.C.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and...
Insurance Agents.
Interest and Rents Collected, Settlements
promptly made
75 GOVERNMENT STREET**THE LOCAL NEWS.**

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.
Look for blue label cigars.
Demand blue label cigars.
Boycott non-union cigars.
Smoke union-made cigars.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Ask for Martell's Three Star.
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

Dominion bicycles, \$10, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co.'s.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

We have received our spring stock of Frilled Muslim Curtains. The goods are very dainty and pretty. Weiler Bros.

See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles—ladies' and gents'—at Hinton's.

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper! Samples sent to any part of the province by Weiler Bros.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

Adelina Patti Cream for beautifying the complexion. Face steaming, massage and scalp treatment, etc., etc., at Mrs. C. Kosch, sole agent for Dandeneau, the only hair renewer.

Rubber Balls for the little ones. Large and small, plain and colored. Quite a stock just received by the Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

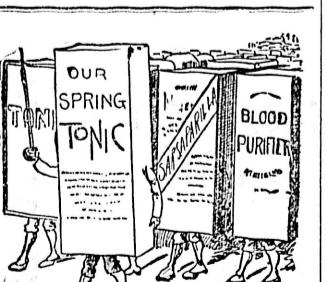
Insist on getting Martell's Three Star.

One Month Hard.—Ah Chung, the Chinaman arrested on Friday evening for helping himself to a piece of meat from L. Goodacre's establishment, was yesterday sentenced to one month at hard labor. He was the only offender gracing—or disgracing—the city police court with his presence.

Amically Settled.—An arbitration to settle a dispute in respect to charges for water rates at Goldstream between the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which was to have sat yesterday has been cancelled, the two companies having come to an amicable agreement. The waterworks company owned the water rights and they supply the water to run the railway company's machinery. A dispute arose as to charges and litigation was threatened. Then it was decided to refer it to Messrs. Fred Peters and E. P. Davis as arbitrators, but it was settled without reference to them.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



To Fight Disease
SUCCESSFULLY,

During the changeable Spring and Hot Summer months, the system should receive a toning up now. And for this purpose our Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides has no superior. It is the most efficacious Spring Medicine, removes impurities from the system and puts new life into Torpid liver and Sluggish blood, a splendid all-round Tonic. Beef, Iron and Wine also for the very delicate.

G. H. BOWES Chemist

Tel. 425. 100 Govt St., near Yates St.

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 100 yard E. & D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street.

To Facilitate Discussion.—A large map showing the proposed line of railway from the United States into the Kettle river valley has been prepared for the meeting of the Board of Trade to be held on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms. The object of the meeting as before mentioned, is to discuss what action, if any, the board shall take in respect to the application for a charter.

Classes for Young Women.—A meeting of those interested in the formation of classes in connection with the Y.W.C.A., Rue street, is to be held at the rooms of that organization to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The managing committee of the association are anxious in arranging the classes in plain cooking, dressmaking, painting, drawing, fancy-work, etc., to accommodate all who may be interested, and therefore ask the co-operation of all at their Monday evening meeting.

Our motto is, "Quality first and always." Fawcett & Co., druggists, 49 Government street.

Victorians Doing Well.—Mrs. Jones, whose husband is now among those looking for gold in the Klondike country, received a letter from Dawson a few days ago giving some very encouraging news. Messrs. Jones, McNeill and Paul Frank, of Saanich, have a number of rich claims on Dominion. Mr. Jones says that on No. 12 above upper discovery of Dominion creek a shaft had been sunk to bedrock and on the date of writing, February 8, two pans of dirt had been obtained out of the hole, running \$5.30 and \$9.10 respectively.

Prescriptions prepared by practical pharmacists at Fawcett & Co.'s, 49 Government street.

To Meet in Vancouver.—For the first time in the history of British Columbia, the Full court of the province will meet elsewhere than at the capital, on Monday. This meeting is in Vancouver, the first held under the amendment to the Supreme Court act, passed at the last session of the legislature. During the sitting of the court, Victoria will be without a Supreme court judge.

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Judgment for Plaintiff.—In Supreme Court Chambers yesterday judgment was given for the plaintiff in Styles v. Harris for the full amount claimed, \$2,115. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant, Mr. D. R. Harris, had collected the amount for the plaintiff but failed to account for it. The application in the Bank of British Columbia v. Harris for judgment was adjourned until the return of Mr. Justice Martin from the Mainland.

A fine line of hair-brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes, combs, etc., at Fawcett & Co.'s, 49 Government street.

Four Tried Men.—Nominations to fill the vacant seat for the South ward in the city council to which Captain Wallace Langley was originally elected, will be received at the Market hall on Wednesday next, the voting taking place the following Saturday. Up to the present time three candidates have announced themselves—ex-Ald. Edward Bragg, ex-Ald. W. G. Cameron and ex-Ald. John Hall. It is also anticipated that ex-Ald. William Wilson will be in the field, so that the electors of the South ward will have their choice of four experienced men.

Everything fresh and new at the new drug store—Fawcett & Co., 49 Government street.

Shakespearian Recitals.—The historical play of "King Henry IV" (part 1) with the humorous conceits of old Sir John Falstaff, and the pastoral comedy "As You Like It," will be given in Victoria during the week by the Shakespearian interpreters, Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams of New York. They give twelve of Shakespeare's plays from memory, prefacing each with carefully prepared introductions, and accompany each recital with comments sufficient to make clear the story of the play, and persons at the score or more of characters with appropriate changes of voice and facial expression. On Monday evening Mr. Williams will interpret the first part of "King Henry IV" at Institute hall. Mr. Williams following on Wednesday evening in a recital of "As You Like It." Mr. Edwin Hall, representing Mr. Williams, has issued invitations for the series of recitals, which will be given by subscription.

Sunday Closing Legislation.—In response to the two petitions recently addressed to the city council by the business classes most directly interested, Ald. J. L. Beckwith has had a by-law prepared for the prohibition of the sale or purchase of goods of any description, save milk, drugs or medicines, and the compulsory closing of all barber shops on each and every Sunday, which by-law he will present to the city council at the regular meeting to-morrow evening. Considerable opposition has hitherto developed against the compulsory closing of the cigar stands, fruit and confectionery stores.

Every attention will be given to your orders, no matter how small, at the new drug store, 49 Government street.

Dusty Thoroughfares.—The much-needed street sprinkler was in evidence for the first time this season yesterday, although not before very general complaint had been expressed as to the choking, goods-destroying dust. There appears to be some hitch in the arrangements for systematic street sprinkling, for His Worship the Mayor has announced his intention of returning to the council—with a recommendation that it be rescinded—the resolution passed on February 22, awarding the contract to C. H. Monk. Asked yesterday if he would inform the public why this step is deemed advisable, Mr. Redfern said: "I will give my reasons to the city council on Monday evening."

Our motto is, "Quality first and always." Fawcett & Co., druggists, 49 Government street.

An Erring Pastor.—An episode somewhat paralleling the memorable case of Rev. A. R. Reams of Merced, and in which also Victoria is directly interested, is reported from Albany, Ore., the central figures being Rev. E. A. Harris, formerly pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Miss Edna Lear. The couple eloped from Albany on Sunday, March 5; were last seen together in Portland; and—according to a letter from Chief of Police Lee of Albany—are supposed to be in Victoria at the present time. Harris is described as 28 or 30 years of age; rather "dandish" in appearance; 5 feet 6 inches in height; 160 pounds in weight; with black hair and moustache, the latter very carefully curled at the ends. The most striking point about him for the purpose of identification is that his left hand is missing from the wrist, an artificial hand being worn with a brown kid glove. Miss Lear is described as 18 years of age; 5 feet 3 inches in height; rather pretty; with brown hair and eyes; and neatly dressed. Rev. Mr. Harris has abandoned a wife and family in almost destitute circumstances in Missouri, and a warrant is held for his arrest and that of his companion in flight, which the Victoria police will endeavor to execute.

Millinery Opening.—On Tuesday, March 21, and following days, we will display our spring patterns, including English and American styles; also novelties in Sailor's and Dress Hats. Miss Duffie, 90 Yates street, Wilson block.

A Railway Cut.—Not long ago the C.P.R. made a cut for homeseekers going to the Northwest. This was followed by a cut to the Coast made by the Great Northern and now comes the announcement that the second class rate from St. Paul to the Coast over the C.P.R. has been reduced to 225.

The great G. & Rambler is fitted on all

Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following Days at The Sterling, 88 Yates Street

1899 SPRING OPENING,

Tuesday, March 21st

and Following Days, at

Henry Young & Co. The White House

Pemberton & Son45 Fort St.
Victoria, B.C.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

MONEY TO LOAN

On Productive Properties at Very Low Rates

DELTA FARMING LANDS

For Sale on Easy Terms.

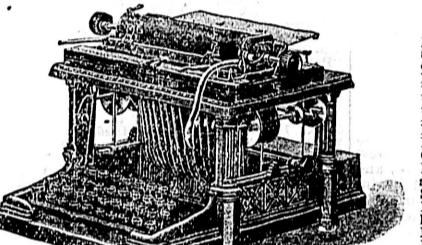
Six separate pieces of land fronting on Cance Pass at present under cultivation and ready for crop varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are thoroughly dyked and drained and are the richest and most productive kind of Delta lands. Plans to be seen and full particulars obtained at our office.

MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for... LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON

The "REM-SHO" Typewriter.

A combination of the best points of all machines. To summarize the leading features of the Rem-sho, No. 2 Model: It has the Universal Key, Rigid Roller Bearing, Carriage New and Beautiful Design and Finish, Permanent Alignment, Ball Bearing, Automatically Locked Basket Shift, New Quartz Steel Strike, Away Ribbon Feed, Perfectly Adjustable Escapement, Long and Short Carriage, Extra Plates, Perfect Paper Feed, Right-hand Rack Release, Reversible Detent, and Writers Beyond Margin.

GEO. C. HINTON & CO., AGENTS

THE DOINGS OF DAWSON.

Commissioner Ogilvie Makes an End of Long-Standing Causes of Complaint—Deep-Lying Bedrock.

The latest issues of Dawson papers, received from travellers arriving within the past few days, carry the news down to the 16th ultimo and would go far to indicate that the policy that is being adopted by Commissioner Ogilvie will soon have removed the chief causes of complaint among the residents. For example, he has decided that the collection of \$1.25 toll, for a tram road that never ran a tram, up Bonanza which has been a source of great wealth to Messrs. Thomas O'Brien and Hill Henning, comes under the head of illegal imposts, uncollectable and cause for a damage action where it has been secured.

Then again in the matter of the waterfront lease, out of which certain retired officials are declared to have made a fortune, he has written a letter in which he practically decides that this lease will be declared null and void as soon as the matter is submitted to a formal test of legality; while Lucille Elliott has been confirmed in her rights to claims 34 and 17, Dominion, the verdict of ex-Commissioner Fawcett, in behalf of another claimant, being reversed.

Col. Steele is another of the new officials whose conduct is particularly well pleasing to the miners; he has made a notable hit in arranging for a creek collection of mail, all licensed road houses being created post offices for the receipt of mail outgoing, and the government making itself responsible for mail so received. The mail leaving Dawson on the 15th February was the first batch bearing the 2-cent stamp, the miners herein receiving fresh evidence of the benevolence of the government.

At the latest reports the press, pulpit and public of Dawson were energetically agitating for two things—a public school for the children of the city, and reliable fire alarm system.

The ground on Moosehide creek, the nearest of the gold streams to Dawson, appears to be about the deepest in all the district. Tom Graves, Dick Gardner and Tom Kinney are reported by the Nugget to have sunk recently on their claims, 40 above Discovery, 100 feet, and still no sign of bedrock. They determined not to give up, and at 114 the end of the frost was found. The first dash of the pick into the soft ground brought a flood of water, however, and the miners were obliged to retreat in haste up the rope. The hole had not filled up yet at last reports, and it was expected that mining might yet be done.

Scurvy and consumption have proved too much for Frank Nantuck, the youngest of the Indians under sentence of life imprisonment for complicity in last year's murder on the Takla River.

He died some weeks ago, and it is anticipated that unless their execution follows quickly the others of the party will go the same road. It is the common fate of aborigines when brought to a long term in a prison cell.

Dawson has felt no want of amusement this winter. It has now a gun club, a rifle club, a revolver club, a hockey club, numerous athletic clubs, a curling club, a ski-running association and half a dozen musical and dramatic societies.

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THE FRIENDLY HELP.

Annual Meeting of the Society Held Yesterday Afternoon with a Large Attendance.

Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer—Work Done by the Society.

The annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association was held yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance of officers and district visitors. There were also present the Bishop of Columbia, Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. J. Sweet, Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. D. MacRae, Mr. W. Wilson, president of the Benevolent Society, and several others interested in the work. Reports of the president, secretary and treasurer came up first for consideration. These were read as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—In presenting this annual report of the aim and work of this association, I desire to first thankfully acknowledge the very kind and encouraging words of the president and the confidence of his continuance in the future, feeling assured that when it is known how much helpful assistance we have been able to render to deserving persons, the principle upon which rests its applied economy of its administration, it will hearten confidence and stimulate interest.

The idea of a society of this kind originated with the Local Council of Women of Victoria, their object being to unite the local system of charities, somewhat on the lines adopted in the Mother Country, but in no way to interfere with existing institutions, but rather to bring all together and by judicious exchange of ideas and by careful comparison and registration of assistance rendered to prevent duplicate giving; and by combination and mutual assistance succeed in organizing a band of cheerful workers and intelligent directors of help, always bearing in mind the need of poor and destitute, of helping the needy to help assist themselves.

Founded on an entirely undenominational basis, the Friendly Help Association is working most harmoniously with and receiving from all giving assistance to the Benevolent Society, the St. Ann's Benevolent Society, the Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, etc.

The Mayor and corporation of the city have dealt with us in the most generous way, giving us the free use of two rooms in the Market Hall, besides handsome donations of cash.

We have endeavored to deserve the good opinion of our city fathers by exercising the greatest care in judiciously applying this part of their charitable fund.

The treasurer's report shows a satisfactory balance, amounting to \$1,000, received in cash for the year being \$938.40; total expenditure, \$863.60; thus leaving a cash balance on hand on February 28, 1899, of \$78.10. We trust however, that our friends will feel that their efforts can be relaxed or that more money is not needed; our work is growing, and there is ever an increasing demand for assistance that ought not to be refused. The ladies of the Friendly Help hope that the time will never come when they will ask in vain for the means to carry on their benevolent work. But, while we are grateful for the substantial donations of bedding, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Our stock of wearing apparel, however, is well nigh exhausted, and further donations will be thankfully accepted.

In the early part of the year Mrs. (Col.) Baker, received to England and necessitated her restoration, which was accepted with deepest regret. The gentle, loving kind of Mrs. Baker, and her untiring zeal in the discharge of her duties, made her retirement felt as a public loss. Mrs. Baker still continues to take a keen interest in the welfare of the association, and her letters are full of helpful encouragement.

The association is to be congratulated upon still having the valuable services of Mrs. Gould as secretary, and also of Miss Mrs. Lawson, our esteemed and careful treasurer.

In conclusion, the managers desire to render thanks to Almighty God for the success that has attended their labors, and to express the hope that their humble efforts to relieve some of the desolation in our midst may be crowned with his blessing.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. HAYWARD, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In again presenting our yearly reports we are glad to look back to a successful year's work done by this society. We cannot but regret that circumstances placed us in such a position as compelled us to come to the Friendly Help for assistance. Still, we have cause to rejoice that, thanks to the liberality of the city authorities and the generous donations of friends of the society, we have never had to send any empty away. Each case of special cause is carefully investigated by the district visitor, and is found to be bona fide is immediately relieved.

In this way we have been able to assist the sick and sorrowing, not alone with material aid, but with sympathy and cheer; the aged and infirm; several of whom are now comfortably cared for in the homes for the aged; the widow and orphan, and many others.

In a number of cases the assistance is only given to tide them over some misfortune, lack of employment, or sickness, and have been regularly supplied almost throughout the whole year. The aggregate number assisted is 170; one hundred and seventy.

During the cold weather blankets have been received to the extent of 175 bundles.

We have also received many donations in meat from Robert Porter & Sons; much kindness from Mr. Johnson market superintendent; from the Colonist and Times, and the Salvation Army, to all of which we offer our hearty thanks.

In our society we have had cause to regret the departure of our beloved president, Mrs. Baker, who was esteemed and loved by every member. Her whole heart was in the work, and we feared that we could never find her place, but the Giver of all good raised up another whose kindness and good sense must be felt throughout the society and will make all love her also.

Experience is making our work easier each year, and while helping others, if we turn out our own hands we will find that we are receiving the greater blessing ourselves; and we pray that it may be said of each one of us.

"Well done, good and faithful servant,

LAURETTA GOULD, Secretary.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year ending 28th February, 1899, was presented, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

To balance	\$ 37.30
Fiscal year government	140.00
Corporation of Victoria	140.90
Donations and subscriptions	189.55
Public school children	21.70
Collected by cards	64.00
Miscellaneous (including sale goods)	0.95
Total	\$333.40

EXPENDITURE.

Fuel	\$10.05
Bread and rent	10.00
Clothing	40.05
Mort.	5.75
Cleaning room and moving	5.00
Nurses	15.00
Tickets	22.50
Postage	13.00
Sundries	7.10
Total	\$93.40

After the reading of the reports, Bishop Perrin addressed the meeting and

congratulated the association on its work, especially on the fact that all its workers were voluntary. He deprecated spasmodic giving and held that a systematic investigation of cases was necessary. He also advocated publishing the list of subscribers, in order that any whose names were absent might be encouraged to give; and ended by an appeal to the workers not to be content with only relieving the bodily wants, but to go to the root of the matter and see what were the causes of the distress and poverty.

Dr. Wilson spoke of the association as being one of the best organized works in the city. Without any great machinery or iron rules, it sought to prevent and discourage imposition and to relieve those who were the deserving ones in the city. Archdeacon Scriven congratulated them on their effective work, which was carried on in a quiet manner.

Rev. W. D. Barber and Rev. D. MacRae testified to the admirable and efficient work done through the district visitors in Victoria West.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the work of the Benevolent Society, contrasting the method of relieving now with that of years gone by.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Hayward; vice-president, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. W. Grant, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. S. Lester; recording secretary, Mrs. Gould; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss Lawson.

The association is in need of some more ladies who will be willing to act as district visitors. Their names may be sent to the president or to the corresponding secretary.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Arrangements Being Made for the Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Institute.

The executive committee of the Provincial Teachers' Institute met in the education office yesterday to make final arrangements for the annual meeting of the institute, to be held in Victoria April 4, 5 and 6. There were present S. D. Pope, L. L. D., president; W. Hunter, B.A., principal High school, Nanaimo, first vice-president; W. C. Coatham, principal New Westminster Boys' school, second vice-president; J. D. Gillis, principal Boys' school, Victoria, third vice-president; John Shaw, principal Boys' school, Nanaimo, treasurer; Miss Williams, Victoria; J. D. McLean, Mission City; L. O'Brien, Wellington; and Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, secretary.

The complete programme for the meeting in Easter week has been arranged. It is of more than ordinary interest, containing much practical work in methods which will be sure to prove most helpful. The use of South Park school has been granted by the Victoria trustees for the various meetings of the institute, and the following transportation companies have generously arranged for reduced fares to teachers during institute week: B. C. Express Co., C. P. R. Co., C. P. N. Co., and the E. & N. Railway Co.

THE CITY

Application for Commission.—An application was made yesterday in Supreme Court Chambers by the defendants in the E. & N. Railway Company v. the New Vancouver Coal Company for a commission to take the evidence of the defendant company's officials in London and for the postponement of the trial. The hearing of the application was continued.

Information Wanted.—William DeC. Harnett, Jr., writes the Chief of Police, requesting information of the present whereabouts of his uncle, Philip N. Mussen, who is supposed to have arrived in this city by the Miowern, from Sydney, N.S.W., on or about the 23rd ult. If Mr. Mussen should see this item he will find it to his advantage to communicate with his nephew, at No. 9 E avenue, Jersey City.

New Drug Store—Another handsomely fitted up store has been added to Victoria's business establishments. It is the new drug store opened a few days ago by Messrs. F. W. Fawcett & Co. at 40 Government street, next to Challoner & Mitchell's. The fixtures are of oak and very handsome and the new firm have put in a very complete stock of drugs and toilet articles. Mr. Fawcett was for five years the head dispensing clerk for Messrs. Hall & Co. and is a thoroughly capable pharmacist. The firm is bound to secure their share of the trade.

Resigns His Position.—Hugh Logan, who for nine years has been an employee of Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co. Limited, managing in late years the shipping business of that firm, resigns his position this week to take control of a general shipping office for himself in the Janion block. He will manage the agency of the steamer Boscowitz, as also several other vessels, to which business he is eminently adapted, being both popular and proficient in his work.

Positive Proof That Japanese Catarrh Cure.—The following testimonial is only one of the hundreds daily received by the proprietors of Japanese Catarrh Cure. Coming from British Columbia, where, owing to extreme dampness of the climate, catarrh is more prevalent and more difficult to cure than in other parts, makes it more valuable. James Farr, of the well-known firm of J. & E. A. Farr, Chilliwick, B. C. writes: "I have been very badly troubled with catarrh for years, and tried all the advertised remedies and many doctors, but in every case the catarrh came back. One year ago I purchased six boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, and since finishing the treatment with this remedy have not felt the least sign of catarrh. My nephew, William Bentley, was also so bad with catarrh that it was unpleasant to go near him. He has also been cured by Japanese Catarrh Cure. We keep it for sale in our store, and know of many others similarly afflicted who have been cured." Japanese Catarrh Cure is guaranteed to cure any case of catarrh. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. A free sample will be sent to any person suffering from this disease. Enclose 5 cents in stamps. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto.

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfectly healthy. Sickness diminishes the capacity for enjoyment. If the body is not in order of mind and down, it will be hard to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he is not sick, but doesn't feel just right, he will only be able to enjoy things in a half-hearted sort of way. The weaker he is, the less he will be able to enjoy things, and the less he will be able to do. This means that his capacity for enjoyment is perfect. If this condition doesn't exist, something ought to be done. This means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs, and on the respiratory organs, and on the glands of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion and nutrition perfect and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthful flesh.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Box 200, P. O. and send Dr. Pierce's 100-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

On Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon the Boys' Brigade and the Y. M. C. A. junior teams played off their tie game in the junior league series. The result leaves the Brigade champions of Victoria and entitled to the cup awarded by the Times for the team of the highest standing at the close of the football season, and also the medal prizes. The score stood yesterday 2 to 1. The Brigade took two goals for the first half of the game, to their opponents' one in the latter half. The game was splendidly contested, Lorimer, Horton, Peden and Edmunds doing yeoman service for the Brigade, while Peden, Winsby and Gray were the most conspicuous players for the Y. M. C. A.'s. No match has ever been harder practised for than this one. Several of the boys, in order to train for the event, denied themselves all luxuries for weeks, and morning after morning



VICTORIA DEFEATED.

Association Football Match at Nanaimo Yesterday Afternoon Won by the Home Team.

Boy's Brigade Won the Junior Championship—Petition for Cinder Paths.

Nanaimo, March 18.—(Special)—Today's association football match here, the first of the three games that will decide the provincial championship for 1899-1900, resulted in a win for the home colors by a score of four to three. Victoria was considerably handicapped through the fact that their centre-forward had been unable to accompany the team, and was replaced at a moment's notice by R. Williams.

The game opened with the visitors kicking down hill with the sun in their faces. Culligan scored first, and Booth second for Nanaimo; and before ends were changed Shandley put one for Victoria. In the second half Victoria played a desperately hard game, but the fortunes were against a win—the scores were: By Challoner, for Nanaimo; by L. York and Shandley for Victoria.

In addition to these two players, Peden and L. York put up an excellent game for the visitors, while Lorimer did effectual work at half back.

ATHLETICS.

To Meet on Tuesday.

A special meeting of the managing committee of the J.B.A.A. to initiate preparations for the season of sports now opening, is called for Tuesday evening next. The Bays promise to be distinctly in it in all sports this season.

THE WHEEL.

Cinder Paths for Cyclists.

In view of the interesting discussion that has lately taken place as to how much the bicycle license fee shall be, and how the moneys therefrom shall be invested, it will no doubt interest many to read the substance of the original petition in this behalf, presented to the council on the 4th March, 1898. This petition bore 376 signatures, the signers being among the most influential business and professional men of the city, and 90 per cent. of them owning and riding wheels. Their prayer was as follows:

"Whereas a large proportion of the inhabitants of Victoria and its suburbs are bicycle riders; and whereas owing to the deplorable condition of the roads in and around Victoria such bicycle riders are unable to use their wheels upon these roads for six months of the year with either comfort or safety; and whereas the city council has by one of its enactments made it illegal to ride upon any sidewalk; and whereas owing to these causes a large number of the ratepayers and taxpayers of this city and province are needlessly deprived of a great convenience, robbed (in the case of business men and women) of what may be their once chance of out-door exercise, and denied any benefit from those roads and sidewalks which they help to maintain, now we therefore your petitioners do humbly pray either that: a cinder or other track be laid upon some four approaches to this city, one from each point of the compass, so as to give all wheelmen reasonable access to the city all the year round, such track to be either a cinder path near the sidewalk, a cinder path between the tram rails, or a wooden addition to the sidewalk such as is now in use in the United States of America; or that a single line of sidewalks along some unimportant by streets may be set apart in each division of the city, along which wheelmen may ride, subject to by-laws for the prevention of scorching, and to the payment of a tax of \$1 per annum, such tax to be applied for the maintenance of good roads; or that some other scheme be devised for affording the relief asked by a very large proportion of your electorate, and to make it possible to use a conveyance, the manufacture and sale of which is of great importance to Canada as a whole."

In Tacoma and other cities famous for their cycling facilities, the bicycle tax has been carefully administered under the joint supervision of the city council and a cyclists' committee 20 per cent., being allowed the city for expenses of administration and 80 per cent. being applied in the construction and maintenance of bicycle paths. This arrangement, it is said, has worked admirably in Tacoma and Seattle, and it was originally hoped would be adopted here.

The first of a series of four recitals by Mr. T. W. Williams will be given in the Sir William Wallace Hall last evening. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Hornsby, Miss Davie, Miss Powell, Miss Schwenges, Miss Carter, Messrs. Sydney II. Morse and B. Powell. Mr. Morse has quite recovered from his recent illness and is in fine form. The audience was greatly pleased with the treatment they received and at the rehearsal held yesterday the greatest satisfaction was expressed by those who were present.

The plot centres in the troubles of a Lord Chancellor, who is in love with his wife, Phillips, declined to consent to his marriage with Stephen, who is an Arcadian shepherd, and the son of Iolanthe. Iolanthe invokes the aid of the fairies, and they vow vengeance against the Lord Chancellor and the House of Peers, sending Stephen into parliament. In the end, in order to secure his freedom, Stephen, with the aid of the fairies, succeeds in getting his wife released.

Mr. Emil Pfeilner, the well known conductor, has been entrusted by Miss Marrack with the musical direction of the opera, and will have ten performers in his orchestra. Mr. Bradburn will act as stage manager.

Another good programme was given at the popular concert in the Temperance hall last evening. The different numbers were as follows: Opening remarks, chairman; Mr. Ricketts; Mrs. Ireland, Miss Hornsby, Miss Davie, Miss Powell, Miss Schwenges, Miss Carter, Messrs. Sydney II. Morse and B. Powell; Mr. Morse, Mr. T. W. Williams, Miss Schwenges; instrumental duet, Misses Kettle; and song, Mr. King.

In honor of St. Patrick the programme of the First Battalion band concert in the Drill hall last evening was composed largely of Irish selections. Several extras were introduced, and the concert proved one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Native Sons.—The meeting of the Native Sons Society of British Columbia adjourned last Wednesday evening out of respect to the late George Byrnes, who will be held next Wednesday evening in Pioneer hall.

A Balm for Itching Skin

THE WARPIKE'S CREW

Officers of the Flagship That Is Coming to Replace the Imperieuse.

Boscowitz Makes a Highly Satisfactory Trial Trip—The Garonne's Assistant.

As popular a ship as any that has been on the North Pacific station since the days of the good old Triumph—H. M. S. Warspite, which when last here was under the command of Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lampert—is now preparing to relieve H. M. S. Imperieuse.

Admiral Palliser's successor in command of the station, and who at present is a director of naval intelligence. He will hoist his flag on the Warspite at Chatham on the 28th instant. The flag captain will be Captain T. P. Walker, who also is now at the intelligence department of the admiralty; while the new admiral's secretary will be Mr. H. H. Share, at present serving as paymaster of the royal yacht Osborne. Mr. Share acted as secretary of the naval reception committee during the time of the memorable Diamond Jubilee naval review.

Below are mentioned the other officers of the new flagship in the order of their seniority: Lieut. L. C. Power (navigator); Lieut. B. L. Farmar; Lieut. H. G. Glennie (torpedo); Lieuts. S. E. Deacon, R. E. Chilcott, O. O. Desatge, and Hon. S. M. A. J. Hay (midshipmen); F. V. Williamson, L. P. Vavasour, H. E. DeP. Renwick, R. G. Dinwiddie, V. R. Bradburn, R. M. Colvin, S. Hodgins, W. R. Hartman, E. H. Russell, G. H. Brady, H. Formby, A. C. Underwood, H. N. Watson, G. C. Woodward,

Blue Ribbon Baking Powder

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

UTILIZING COAST FOGS.

Problem Which California Agriculturists Are Invited to Consider.

Herbert Earlscliffe, of Santa Barbara, has communicated to the weather bureau through the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles, a suggestion relative to fog that should call forth all the inventive genius of America. Mr. Earlscliffe says:

"In California there are vast areas of valuable land where the water supply is insufficient. Nature has endeavored to correct this by sending in heavy fogs laden with moisture, and it only remains for the ingenuity of man to utilize this. These fogs generally come in from the ocean at night during the dry summer months, when most needed, but are dissipated early in the morning by the sun. Here is ample moisture brought to our very door if we could but discover some simple and practical method of condensing or precipitating it on a large scale."

It certainly is tantalizing to think of this immense quantity of moisture present and visible but unavailable. Neither science nor art at present can suggest any feasible method of causing this fog to descend in refreshing drops of rain. On the other hand, the green vegetation at the summits of the many mountains has often been observed to be due essentially to cloud or fog and not to rain; it may, therefore, be hoped that along the coast of California some device will soon be introduced that shall catch the fog particles as they float along, and force them to trickle down in gentle streams of water so as to moisten the earth. We do not propose to condense or precipitate the atmospheric moisture in the ordinary sense of these words, but simply to catch it as the leaves of the trees do. We recall the so-called drip from every rock and twig on the summit of Table mountain at Cape Town, and especially on the summit of Green mountain, in the island of Ascension, and the dampness of the rocks on Pike's Peak, and we cannot doubt but that in many spots throughout the globe vegetation is kept alive by the small amount of moisture that is caught on the leaves, and dripping thence to the ground, is soaked up by the roots of the plant. In fact, there are several plants whose leaves and branches are so arranged as to facilitate drip and the collection of moisture by this process.

What is needed by the agriculturist on the California coast is some simple mechanical arrangement by which the quantity of fog particles shall be intercepted as they flow past any given plant, and shall be forced to drip or glide downward into the ground at the root of the plant. Any fan-shaped arrangement of sticks or slate that increases the area exposed to the fog should apparently increase the quantity of moisture carried down to the roots. Mechanical devices, the explosion of dynamite, refrigerating apparatus and other analogous devices are likely to be too expensive in comparison with the return they make.

HEIGHT OF THE ROCKIES.

Mount Brown and Mount Hooker Are Not as High as Was Thought.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in London, a paper on "Exploration in the Canadian Rockies: A Search for Mount Hooker and Mount Brown" was read by Professor Norman Collie, F.R.S. Sir Clements R. Markham, the president, occupied the chair. Professor Collie's paper dealt with two journeys taken during 1897 and 1898 through that part of the Canadian Rockies that lies between the Kicking Horse pass on the south and the source of the Athabasca river on the north. The most interesting problem connected with the first journey which presented itself to Professor Collie and his party was whether a lofty mountain—probably 14,000 to 15,000 feet—seen from the slopes of Mount Freshfield, from which it lay distant about 30 miles in a northwesterly direction, might be Mount Brown or Mount Hooker, which were supposed to be 16,000 feet and 15,000 feet high respectively. Professor Coleman, in 1893, starting from Morley, had arrived at the true Athabasca Pass, found the historic Committee's Punch-bowl, and his brother had climbed the highest peak on the north, presumably Mount Brown. This peak he found to be only 9,000 feet. The question presented itself—Could he have been mistaken or was it possible that there existed two Athabasca Passes? Professor Collie and his companion returned to their camp on the Saskatchewan Pass without having solved the question of either Mount Brown or Hooker or the Committee's Punch-bowl. It was finally settled on the return to England by reference to the journal of David Douglas, the naturalist, dealing with his journey over the Athabasca Pass. From the authentic account of the two mountains there given it was seen that the credit of having settled with accuracy the real height of the peaks belonged to Professor Coleman. For nearly 70 years they had been masquerading in every map as the highest peaks in the Rocky mountains. No doubt now remained as to where Brown and Hooker and the Punch-bowl were. That Douglas climbed a peak 17,000 feet high in an afternoon (as narrated in his account) was impossible; the Mount Mount of Professor Coleman, 9,000 feet high, was much more likely. There was only one Athabasca Pass, and on each side of its summit might be found a peak, Mount Brown, 9,000 feet high, on the north—the higher of the two—and Mount Hooker on the south. Between them lay a small tan, 20 feet in diameter, the Committee's Punch-bowl. The peaks to the south, amongst which the party wandered last August, were therefore low, and they probably constituted the highest point of the Canadian Rocky mountain system.

NINETY PER CENT.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail is found in the fact that it effectively expels the humor. Sarsaparilla, salt rheum, bals and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

CHESS FOR A SWEETHEART.

Game of Chance That Decides Fate for Three.

A game of chess in which two men played for a wife was certainly a unique way of determining which should prove the fortunate suitor in a love contest.

Although there is no limit to the number of ways in which a wife may be won, it is doubtful whether more than two men have ever played a game of chess, with a bride for the grooms.

The story, which comes from Germany, is that two young artists were infatuated by the charms of the same maiden and neither was given more ground for hope than his rival. The spool clearly would fall to the lot of one or the other, and as each was a skillful chess player, they decided to put their fates to the test of pawns and castles. The fatal game was played without a spectator at the Kaiserhof restaurant, and after a long and exciting struggle one rival succeeded in checkmating the other. The defeated player rose from the table and took himself to France, where the news reached him that the man who had "mated" him was himself more happily mated in Berlin.

The university town of Bonn was, a few years ago, the scene of a most dramatic contest for a wife. Two of the students of the university, who had fallen hopelessly in love with a charming actress, were the most redoubtable dueling champions of their year, and their faces were seamed with traces of the many fights they had taken part in.

The actress was equally indifferent to both suitors, but was at last so wearied by their importunity that in a mischievous moment she said to one of them: "If I am worth wooling, I am worth winning; so if you and Herr Schultz will prove which is the better man with the sword, I will marry the winner."

Such a challenge could only have one issue. The men, who were equally matched, arranged a meeting in the suburbs, where a fierce duel was fought with "unbuttoned fols." At a critical point of the duel Mr. Schultz slipped in making a thrust, and his opponent's foil pierced his lungs.

The wounded man was taken away, and for some days lay at the point of death; the girl who was the cause of the tragedy insisted on nursing him with the tenderest care. When, after many weeks, the young man was convalescent, the actress, true to her sex, kept her promise by marrying him and leaving the victor to his thoughts.

Schillers story of the "Glove," which a fair lady threw into the arena among fierce lions in order to see whether her lover was brave enough to rescue it, has had its parallel in Hungary in our day.

Miss Weiss, the beautiful young daughter of the proprietor of travelling medicine, had almost as many lovers as she counted years. Wherever her travelling took her lovers sprang up to persecute her; and two men, both of high family, were so infatuated that they followed her wherever she went.

The fraulein was as brave as she was beautiful, and the great attraction of the menagerie was to see her, with her hair flying down her back, enter the lions cage and romp with the lions as if they were so many lambs. One day when the menagerie was at Budapester, she decided to put her two most ardent lovers to the test; and more in jest than earnest, she would marry the man who would claim her hand in the lions cage.

At the close of the afternoon's exhibition she again entered the cage of lions, and seated on the back of the largest and fiercest of them, playfully beckoned to her lovers to enter. One of them, without a moment's hesitation, accepted her challenge, and in spite of the angry growl of the lions and the sight of threatening teeth, walked boldly up to the girl and took her proffered hand, which within a few days became absolutely his own.

Early this year Peter Mille and Joseph Hidecock won their wives in a manner which is probably unique. Joseph Folk had left his wife and two daughters in Poland while he sought his fortune in America. He had been working in this country only a few weeks when news came that his wife was dead and his two young daughters were in danger of starving. In this predicament he decided to send for his two daughters, and, as he was unable to pay their passage money, he borrowed \$10 from each of two of his fellow workmen, Mille and Hidecock. The girls arrived in due course, but the father was unable to save sufficient money to repay the loan.

A happy solution of the difficulty, however, presented itself. The daughters were so attractive that the creditors promptly fell in love with them, and undertook to cancel their debts in return for the girls as wives. Hidecock married Mary, the older girl, in return for his \$10, and the younger daughter, Anne, made Mille regard himself as a lucky man in securing her for his share of the debt.

IS IT A TRIFLE?

That Common Troubles Acid Dyspepsia or Sour Stomach.

Now Recognized as a Cause of Serious Disease.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called heartburn or sour stomach, is a form of indigestion resulting from fermentation of the food. The stomach being too weak to digest it, the food remains until fermentation begins, filling the stomach with gas and a bitter, sour, burning taste in the mouth is often present. This condition soon becomes chronic, and being an everyday occurrence is given but little attention. Because dyspepsia is not immediately fatal, many people do nothing for the trouble.

Within a recent period a remedy has been discovered prepared solely to cure dyspepsia and stomach trouble. It is known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and is becoming rapidly used and prescribed as a radical cure for every form of dyspepsia.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been placed before the public, and are sold by all druggists for 50 cents per package. It is prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marquette, Mich., and while it promptly and effectively restores a vigorous digestion, at the same time is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate stomach, but, on the contrary, by giving perfect digestion strengthens the stomach. Improves appetite and makes life worth living.

Send for free book on Stomach and Liver Diseases.

HON. DAVID MILLS

Before Detroit Bar Association Discusses the Constitutions of United States and Canada.

Detroit, Feb. 26.—Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, was the chief speaker at the meeting of the Detroit Bar Association yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the sixty-third anniversary of the city, called Campbell Day, in honor of the late Judge Campbell, who was one of its most distinguished members. Hon. Doug. M. Dickinson presided. Mr. Mills chose as the subject of his address, "The Comparative Constitutional Law of the United States and Canada," and the matter was so well handled as to command the closest attention and universal approval of his listeners. In the course of his speech Mr. Mills said: "I shall not undertake to discuss the relative merits of your system and ours as instruments of effective government and as educating forces influencing national life. With regard to your federal constitution I find many who are under the impression that it was evolved by some original process from the minds of a few able thinkers, who successfully led the thirteen colonies in their conflict with the mother country, and who devised political institutions which were before unknown. The framers of the constitution of the United States were too wise to trust to their own powers to create a new system of government, and so they profited by their own experience, and adjusted the institutions which they already knew to the new conditions which had arisen. There is scarcely any institution embodied in the government of the United States, whether state or federal, which cannot be traced back, historically, to the early institutions of England. Indeed no system of government can be durable which is not suited to the character of the people who are subjected to its authority. The framers of the American constitution took in the actual situation. The governments of the colonies were modeled more or less closely after the pattern of English local institutions. When the colonies revolted no new institution of government was required. The local government of each colony had jurisdiction over life, property, civil rights and local improvements. The parent state exercised jurisdiction over commerce and over international relations. When these colonies became independent the state government took the place of the colonial government, and the jurisdiction of the Crown and Parliament, as the colonies held it to be, passed to the revolutionary government here—the central authority. The chief thing which the promoters of the revolution had to do was to find a new tenement for that old authority, which had all along been exercised in England.

In form, popular election is established by the establishment of an electoral college, but party conventions have brought about a conventional change in the constitution which might to-day well provoke a revolution were the law followed and the customs disregarded. Nothing succeeds like success, and prosperity is promoted by the very conditions which it produces. The vicious circle which attends and intensifies hard times is reversed. When trade slackens, men are thrown out of employment or suffer a reduction in their wages, and thus the purchasing power of the community undergoes a serious and progressive diminution. This reacts upon the market, and the process goes on until whole industries have been brought to a standstill and production is confined to the absolute necessities of life. That was the distressing experience of the nation from 1893 to 1897, during the calamitous presidency of Grover Cleveland. It is the very reverse of that which is happening now. The limit of consumption is constantly extending. Every increase of wages, every additional workman employed, widens the market, betters the situation, brightens the prospect, and confirms the prosperity which we are enjoying. The advance in wage rate is the most auspicious of the signs of the times.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

tions, being founded on experience and reason are adjusted to the requirements of the occasion. Thus there has been gradually built up, upon the established principles of parliamentary government, a constitution both Imperial and representative in its character, and embracing the English-speaking people within the Empire in all parts of the world, adequate to meet all political emergencies.

The boundary which marks that Imperial system you have recently crossed, and you have entered upon the work which was begun by the mother of free states a century ago. You, too, recognizing your high calling, have taken up the "White Man's Burden," and I am sure that the feeling of every Canadian is that this new departure in your historical development may be of great value to yourselves and of priceless advantage to the world.

THE ADVANCE IN WAGES.

A Sure Indication of the General Prosperity.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It would be impossible to exaggerate either the significance of the importance of the reports which come from every part of the country, and relating to nearly every kind of industry, make almost daily announcement of the upward movement which is going on in the rate of wages. This movement parallels the rise in stock quotations, which has been for some months past such an eloquent and conspicuous feature of the money markets, and far surpasses it in the scope of its interest and the value of its indication. An advance in the stock markets, even though sustained and substantial, is not an infallible demonstration of national prosperity. It may rest upon a basis more substantial than the contagion of unfounded hopes doomed never to be realized. It may be, it often has been, the preliminary to a resounding and disastrous collapse.

It is not so with an upward movement sufficiently general to be truly significant in the scale of wages. That means, it can mean nothing else than a quickening in the springs of industrial activity, and an increase in the volume of demand, upon which prices, and, therefore, wages ultimately depend. Wages are going up because the country is prosperous, and why the country prosperous? Why else than because, under a republican administration, sound principles have been applied to the management of its affairs, and public confidence in the developments of the future restored by the election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency has been established upon a firm foundation by the constantly increasing probability that Mr. McKinley will be his own successor. This circumstance, in conjunction with the fact that the ascendancy of the republicans in the United States senate has been assured for a term of years, has produced in the public mind that feeling of serenity which is the first essential of active and profitable trading.

Nothing succeeds like success, and prosperity is promoted by the very conditions which it produces. The vicious circle which attends and intensifies hard times is reversed. When trade slackens, men are thrown out of employment or suffer a reduction in their wages, and thus the purchasing power of the community undergoes a serious and progressive diminution. This reacts upon the market, and the process goes on until whole industries have been brought to a standstill and production is confined to the absolute necessities of life. That was the distressing experience of the nation from 1893 to 1897, during the calamitous presidency of Grover Cleveland. It is the very reverse of that which is happening now. The limit of consumption is constantly extending. Every increase of wages, every additional workman employed, widens the market, betters the situation, brightens the prospect, and confirms the prosperity which we are enjoying. The advance in wage rate is the most auspicious of the signs of the times.

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FALSE ECONOMY.

From the Vernon News.

The edict of the attorney-general whereby the allowance for the keeping of horses was taken from the monthly salary of provincial constables, was far too sweeping in its scope to be productive of good results. There are probably constables in some parts of the province who have no use for a horse, but in other sections—such as this—a horse is an absolute necessity for effective constabulary work. "Economy" is the only excuse given for this change in the regulations, and it is the worst possible reason that could be advanced. The effects of this course are being "economized" out of the force, and it will soon become impossible to keep the character of the service up to the high standard which in the past has prevailed. A constable's pay was none too large when he received the \$15 monthly allowance for his feed; and even if in some cases a constable here and there may be able to save some of this allowance and add it to his regular salary, no one who realizes the splendid service done by these men would feel inclined to protest. In this district the constable, while he received this allowance, was liable to patrol the country from Endersby to Vernon, and this patrol duty should not have been cut off. This weekly visit to the swash reservoir has had a good effect among the Indians, and for the sake of saving a few dollars in horse feed it seems a pity that such a radical change should be considered necessary by the attorney-general. Mr. Martin's action also in making a heavy reduction in the salary of that extremely efficient officer, Police Superintendent Hussey, is rightly meeting with general disapproval. Mr. Hussey has been connected with the government service for many years, and has proved himself to be a thoroughly competent and reliable official. Instead of a reduction in salary, it would have been more keeping with the fitness of things to have recognized his splendid services by an increase. If this is the manner in which efficient public servants are to be rewarded for a lengthened period of duty well performed, it is little wonder that the best men in the employ of the government feel inclined to throw up their positions, since such mistaken ideas of economy can only result in the deterioration of the service.

Under our constitutional system the provinces possess not only ordinary legislative powers, but it also possesses constituent powers, and may alter or amend its constitution in any respect, except in relation to the appointment of the provincial governor. At this time, when our interests have grown beyond our own borders, we claim, and have conceded to us in the government of the Empire a voice in the settlement of those questions which may arise of an international character, of which we as a portion of the Empire are most affected. The Imperial side of our constitution is necessarily different from yours. Our possessions are scattered over the world. We begin as children of an enlightened and benevolent parent. As we approach manhood we are taken into partnership with the parent state, and so our rela-

We Lead

Boys' and Men's Clothing

Full Lines at Rock Bottom Prices.

A. HOLMES, : Corner Broad and Yates Sts, Victoria, B. C.

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Ask your Grocer or Tobacconist for the following Standard Brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos

Smoking Chewing

Golden Plug, Free Trade, Royal Oak, Snowshoe, Rosebud, Currency,

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

DOES NOT BURN THE TONGUE.

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Spokane, Washington

FOR STANDARD MINING SECO CRKS

In Rossland, Slocan, Boundary, Republic,

Buffalo, Hump and Cougar d'alene. (Codes,

Bedford, McNeil's, Clough's.)

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tenders will be received by the under-

signed up to 5 o'clock p.m. of Friday, the 24th day of March, 1899, for the purchas-

of Lot 42, of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 Spring Ridge, fronting on Johnson street

B. C.</p

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, March 18, 8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is falling over the American Pacific slope in advance of a southerly moving storm area now centred in Cariboo, which is likely to cause high winds along the Coast. Another high pressure area and cold wave is spreading southward across the Territories, accompanied by high winds and light snowfalls. The weather, which has been fair throughout this province, is now becoming threatening on the Coast.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min. Max.
Victoria	39 55
Kamloops	28 60
Barkerville	14 46
Calgary	12 38
Winnipeg	10 21
Portland, Ore.	36 60
San Francisco, Cal.	46 58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to high westerly winds; partly fair, with local showers.

Lower Mainland—Fresh to strong winds mostly westerly; partly cloudy, with occasional showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 18.
Deg. Deg.
5 a.m....30 Mean.....42
Noon....51 Highest....54
5 p.m....52 Lowest....30

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m....Gale
Noon....17 miles southwest
5 p.m....18 miles west.

Average state of weather—Clear.

Sunshine—11 hours 30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.174

Corrected.....30.121

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

Easy running,
easy to repair, easy
to detach—
G. J. Tires

COAL. MUNN, HOLLAND & Co.
TELEPHONE 694.
Cox. Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PRACTICALLY ENDED

Steamer to Be Chartered to Send the White Pass & Yukon Railway Strikers South.

Effort to "Clean Out" Camp No. 1 Which Resulted Disastrously to the Ringleader.

The strike on the White Pass railway is practically at an end. The men who have not returned to work are anxious to come south, Purser Robertson having a large number of applications for passage from men without funds. A movement is on foot to charter a steamer to send the men down, and is being strongly supported by the Skagway-Atlin Budget, the organ of the strikers. The Budget says, in advocating the proposition: "This will settle the strike, prevent any cry of danger, and do away with all misrepresentations. Many of the men are without means, dependent on their fellows, and some action other than quibbling is deemed necessary. Many of the strikers are frugal and will no doubt remain, spreading themselves about in the adjoining gold fields. Many of them have wasted their all, and while ordinarily quite peaceable men, may not be controlled as easily as could be wished. Many have but lately come into the country and had no time to accumulate any funds. To all these such a plan will be a God-send."

Camp No. 1 was the scene of another riotous demonstration on Monday last, the day before the Amur sailed, resulting in J. R. White, one of the most troublesome of the strikers, being struck over the head with a gun in the hands of Dr. B. F. Whiting, the company's surgeon. White's companions took the hint that no further trouble would be tolerated, and skurried back to Skagway.

It had been suggested by the committee representing the orderly strikers that White be arrested, but the suggestion was not carried out. Encouraged by this he walked up to Camp No. 1, walked into the tents unchallenged, and asked the number of men there and "how many guns they had." He went to one tent and was told that there were 15 men bunking there; he went to the other tents, and although he felt himself a marked man among these men, who were still at work and among the suspicious railroad officials, he carried himself with a careless and insolent indifference.

After he had gained all the information he could about the camp, he re-

turned to town and made an active canvass among the men of his stamp, who influenced a number of better men. The result was a very informal meeting in a dark and unfrequented spot. There was but one speaker, who suggested that the men go up and "clear out" Camp 1. There was no vote, but an instantaneous movement in the direction of the camp indicated. The assemblage so hurriedly called together must have numbered a couple of hundred men, but some of these may have been citizens attracted to the crowd by curiosity. At the corner of Sixth avenue there was a ringing voice:

"Men, will you listen to me for a minute?"

"No, no; come on, boys."

"I have some very important information for you, boys, if you care to listen."

It was the Rev. J. A. Sinclair, and he succeeded in stopping all but 20 or 30 of the men from continuing to the camp.

As they neared the camp White went forward alone to see if the road was clear. He was challenged by Dr. Whiting, who was on guard, and refused to allow the strike ringleader to pass.

White sprang at the Doctor and received a blow on the head with the stock of a gun, which knocked him senseless. White was subsequently arrested.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

ANOTHER ISLAND SHIPPER.

Twenty Tons of Ore From the Lenora Mine Shipped to Tacoma Yesterday.

The first shipment of ore from the Lenora mine, Mount Sticker, was made last evening, 20 tons going by the steamer City of Kingston to Tacoma, and a second shipment of 12 tons will be made by the next direct steamer to San Francisco. These are in the nature of trial shipments, but Superintendent Smith says that unless some unforeseen accident occurs, shipments will be made regularly. He has 125 tons of ore sacked and ready for shipment, and this will be sent to the smelters without delay. Mr. Smith goes over to Tacoma to be present at the melting of the 20 tons.

The Lenora mine has been thoroughly well developed, according to experts, and the owners have prospects of reaping rich benefits from their enterprise in opening it up. The property is owned by local and British parties. The last assays were very satisfactory, a sample of picked ore going \$16 in gold, 11 ounces in silver and 23 per cent. copper, while pieces of ore taken at random from the dump went \$20 in gold, 7 ounces of silver and 17 per cent. copper.

Now that this property has proved so successful, there is no doubt but that other Mount Sticker claims will be opened up, making still another big mining camp on Vancouver island. These mines being so near Victoria must necessarily benefit the city.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says:—"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment as a remedy for piles, eczematous skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

SERVICES FOR THE DAY

Mrs. Baxter of Chicago to Preach in Two of the Methodist Churches of the City.

Re-Opening Services at St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West.

It is seldom that the congregations of Victoria churches are addressed from the pulpit by a woman, but both this morning and evening an opportunity will be afforded to hear one of the most gifted of women pulpit orators, Mrs. Baxter. This morning she will occupy the pulpit of the Centennial Methodist church, and in the evening she will be heard at the Metropolitan church. Owing to illness in her family, Mrs. Baxter has been compelled to cancel her engagement to speak in Calvary church on Monday evening. Rev. J. P. Hicks will take the morning service at the Metropolitan church, and Rev. W. C. Bryant the evening service at the Centennial church. At both churches there will be Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. The pulpit of the Victoria West Methodist church will be occupied morning and evening by Rev. J. D. P. Knox, and that of the James Bay Methodist church by Rev. G. F. Swinerton. Messrs. Kermode and Norris will conduct the services at the Herald street mission at 8:30 this evening.

Re-opening services will be held this morning at St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, which has just been renovated. Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. D. MacRae, in the evening. "A Vital Question and Its Answer" will be the subject of Rev. Dr. Campbell's sermon at the First Presbyterian church this morning. He will also preach in the evening. The usual service will be held morning and evening at St. Andrew's church, of which Rev. W. Leslie Clay is the pastor.

The order of the services at St. James' church, of which Rev. J. H. Sweet is the rector, is: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; matins, ante-communion and sermon, 11: Sunday school, 2:30 p.m.; evening prayer with sermon, 7 p.m. The subject of the evening sermon is "God's Good Cheer for the Fearful."

In Christ Church cathedral to-day Bishop Perrin will conduct the morning service, and in the evening the pulpit will be filled by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. His Lordship will conduct confirmation services in St. Mark's in the evening.

Similar services will be conducted by Rev. W. D. Barber at St. Saviour's church, and by the Rev. E. G. Miller at St. Barnabas. In the evening Mr. Miller will deliver the third of his series of discourses on St. Paul. There will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7 at St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.
Organ—Andante in E Minor.....Bastiste
Hymns 537, 91 and 215.

Organ—Glory from Mass in G.....Weber

EVENING.
Organ—Processional March in E Flat Mason

Hymns 542, 292 and 23.

Organ—The Hymn of Nuns.....Weley

After evensong the fifth of the series of organ recitals will be given as follows:

Organ Solo—Selection from Oratorio "Naaman" Costa

Soprano Solo—Angels Ever Bright and Handel

Faith.....Longfield

Mid-Jessie Johnson

Organ Solo—Faith.....Mendelssohn

Mr. A. Longfield

Tenor Solo—The Children's Home.....Cowen

Mr. James Billing

Violin Solo—Andante in D.....J. Raft

Mr. Ernest L. Raft

Solo—The King of Love My Shepherd Is.....Gounod

Mrs. Morency

Descriptive Organ Solo—Christ's Journey Over the Sea of Galilee.....Dr. Spark

Mr. A. Longfield

Bishop Bridge will conduct the morning services at the Reformed Episcopal church; preaching on "Sunday legislation." In the evening Dr. Wilson's subject will be, "The Four Beasts of Daniel."

* * *

At the First Congregational church services will be held in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7, when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach.

* * *

The ordinance of baptism will be celebrated after both the services at Calvary Baptist church to-day, Rev. R. W. Trotter officiating. The evening service will be a special one for young men. The pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist church will be filled morning and evening.

* * *

Services will be held at the Home of Truth, 71 Discovery street, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and Bible class and Sunday school at 12:15.

* * *

Friends (commonly known as Quakers) hold services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in their new meeting place, 59½ Pandora street.

* * *

Mr. Izard, the evangelist, will preach at the Catholic Apostolic church this evening at 7 on "The Work of the Holy Ghost."

* * *

"Heridity and Environment" will be the subject of the public lecture at the Universal Brotherhood hall, Broad street, this evening at 8:15. A class for children will be held at 2:30.

* * *

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* * *

A young man asked Mrs. Sherwood what cook book he should buy for his wife. "How long have you been married?" asked the experienced one. "Six months." "Too late. You ought to have bought it the first week. She will take it now as an indication that you no longer love her."

* * *

"I would send you a kiss, papa," wrote little Lucy, who was away on a visit, "but I have been eating onions."

* * *

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25¢. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GRAND OPENING OF..

SPRING MILLINERY

...ON...

Tuesday, Wednesday

And following days at
THE STERLING, 88 YATES St.

Patronize Home Industry!

Patriotic Citizens are recommended to give the goods of the following firms the preference when buying. Always insist on getting the Home-Made article, and keep your money in the Province

"Patronize Home Industry" by buying

B.C. BRAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

For Sale by all Grocers. EARMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.

DAWSON AND ATLIN TRADERS: Get Okell & Morris' Prices on.....

JM'S, GRADIES AND PICKLES, Always Pure. Always Fresh.

Come to our Factory and get Prices. The Largest Factory in B.C.

ST. ALICE WATER FROM Harrison Hot Springs PER

THORPE & CO., LTD. Sole Agents.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER NELSON.

Box 175 Tel. 435.

If You Want To Make Money,

You should get a job
in the Mint, but.....

If You Want To Save Money,

you should use

WHITE SWAN SOAP

LENZ & LEISER

Manufacturers of Clothing at our Factory by WHITE LABOR. 9 and 11 YATES ST. VICTORIA

Special Lines Arrived Suitable for the Klondyke and Atlin Trade.

A DITCH OF DESPAIR

Panama Canal Has Cost Four Hundred Millions Involving Ruin for Countless Homes.

Value for About One Quarter Ships May Yet Pass Over the Hills.

John D. Whelby is now investigating the work done on the Panama canal and writing a series of interesting articles for the Kansas City Star. The first letter has just been printed, and is as follows:

The impressions produced upon the mind by the first trip over the line of the proposed Panama canal are difficult to describe. Perhaps the predominating feeling is that of awe and respect; awe at the magnitude of the undertaking and the smallness of the unit, man, in comparison to the mountains to be moved, and respect for those who undertake the task and the amount of work they have really accomplished.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the size of this work to a reader, for the figures do not seem so large after all. It is necessary to pace the kilometers and climb the heights to obtain a full conception of the problem which confronted Count de Lesseps, and to realize the cheerful optimism of this man who brushed aside the engineering and mechanical difficulties with a wave of his hand, and devoted his energies to the diplomatic, ceremonial, social and financial features of his stupendous task.

De Lesseps seems to have gone to the Isthmus with but one definite idea in his mind, and that was to build a canal. How it was to be built appears to have worried him but little at first. His earlier idea was to dig as long as the ground would hold up on either side and then tunnel through the hill which marks the divide between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It must be remembered that this tunnel was to be of such size as to accommodate not only the ocean steamers, but sailing vessels with the tallest masts. This idea was, of course, given up before the work was commenced, and it was decided to dig a channel through from ocean to ocean upon a level, and it was upon these lines that all work was done by the first Panama canal company. It was not until the final effort was made to keep the old company alive that any idea of locks entered into the calculations, and it was then too late to save the company from total wreck. Then, again, by acknowledging the necessity of locks the company alienated many supporters of the route who gave their support on the theory that across the Panama Isthmus was the only possible sea level canal, which, of course, is by all odds the most difficult kind of a canal to have.

This chapter will deal solely with the actual condition of the canal as it stands to-day, and the practical side of the problem of construction, which is that of moving earth and rock and confining water on a scale never before attempted in the history of the world.

MOUNTAINS TO BE MOVED.

The task before the canal builders was, roughly speaking, to move about 175 million cubic yards of earth and rock in such a way as to make a 40-mile long ditch through a strip of land 40 miles long which separated the two oceans. Along the line of this ditch was a torrential stream, which at certain seasons of the year became a raging river, carrying vast amounts of silt. This stream was to be diverted or so controlled as not to interfere with the operations of or damage the canal. In addition to this a large amount of work was to be done on the harbors at either end of the canal, to meet certain conditions arising in the winds and tides of the ocean.

To pierce this strip of land which separates the two oceans presented no more serious problem for the first 15 miles from the Atlantic side than was met in the construction of the Suez canal. At the end of the 15th mile at Bohio, the ground commences to rise rapidly until it reaches the highest point on the divide, about 12 miles from the Pacific. From there the slope to the sea level is rapid, and for the last eight miles to the Pacific the work is of the same class as for the first 15 miles from the Atlantic.

The highest point on the divide is at what has become so well known as Culebra. It was here that the great cut was to be made which brought doubt upon the feasibility of the whole enterprise. The highest point is a sea level proposition. The highest point is about 300 feet above where the bottom of the canal had to be. This cut was to be about five and a half miles long, 300 feet deep and across its widest point at the top it was to be nearly 900 feet. This cut was considered the greatest problem. Next to this was the control or disposal of the Chagres river, along the valley of which runs the line of the canal for 28 miles before it reaches the Atlantic ocean.

SIA LEVEL IDEA ABANDONED.

It was only after millions of dollars had been spent that it was realized that the sea level canal must be given up and locks introduced to avoid the enormous amount of excavation through the 23 miles of high land to be encountered in the passage from ocean to ocean. The old company was too far gone, however, to allow a modification in its plans, and it was left for the new company, now carrying on the work, to adopt locks as the only feasible plan, and to secure the services of an engineering commission to devise a really practicable scheme for the completion of the canal. Under the scheme devised by this commission the problem has been changed. By the adoption of a lock system the depth of the excavation to be made at Culebra is greatly reduced, and the great problem is now the confining of the Chagres river to form storage reservoirs to furnish water to run the canal and the locks during the dry season, which is in the months of January, February, March and April. As the chief engineer of the work remarked in speaking of this question: "It is now a question as to getting rid of the Chagres; the question now is, can we get enough water from the river to serve the purposes of the canal. This Culebra cut is simply a question of dollars with which to dig it."

AN OPEN HARBOR.

The Panama canal leaves the Atlantic side of the Isthmus from the bay of Limon, in the Caribbean sea. The innermost point of the bay was chosen for the polar of departure, and a short channel is, or rather was, dredged to the mouth of the canal. This channel is now badly silted from the effects of the constant trade winds, which blow straight into the harbor. A breakwater or point extending out into the bay has been built in the attempt to protect the canal, and it is on or near this point that all of the houses were built for the general officers of the company, houses many of which cost thousands of dollars when they could have been duplicated on a business basis for as many hundreds. Here was to have been the headquarters of the canal and the principal plant, and the town is called Christopher Columbus, or more generally among the residents of the Isthmus, Christopher Colon.

THE COMPLETED PORTION.

For about 15 miles from Colon the canal

is excavated to its full width, and in some places to its full depth. The claim of the canal company that all to be done on this section is some dredging of the cheapest description is probably correct.

At Bohio, however, the land commences to rise, and it was here the serious work of construction commenced. The character of the work done by the old company is shown in this connection, for the moment apparently work got at all difficult slow progress was made. From here on the surface of the earth has been scratched practically the entire length of the canal, and it is at Bohio under the new plan of substituting a lock canal for a sea level canal occurs the first lock or artificial lift in the bottom level of the proposed ship canal.

The report of the international committee of engineers appointed to decide upon a plan for the canal is made and a statement has been issued for the American public purporting to give the results of this report. The plan decided upon as outlined in this statement is probably what the commission decided upon, but there are many statements interwoven into the narrative which evidently came from the company's office, not from the engineers. These statements are skilfully constructed. Nearly all of them are partially true at least, but nearly all of them need a qualifying explanation, which is not given, and the whole thing leaves a much more optimistic impression of the canal upon the mind than is warranted by the real conditions. Such statements, for instance, as the one to the effect that work is proceeding vigorously all along the line, are misleading. Practically all the work being done is confined to the big cut at Culebra, of which the Empedador cut is a part. According to the canal company, there are 4,000 men constantly employed. The chief engineer informs me that there are 2,500 on the pay rolls, but all of these do not work as the Jamaican negro will not labor many days in succession. Work is being carried on to quite an extent, but the statements of the company give the impression of very much more extensive operations than exist.

A LOCAL CANAL.

Under the present plan of the company the Panama canal, if built, will be on three levels. At either end for some distance it will be at sea level. A vessel entering from Colon will proceed along at the same level as the Atlantic ocean for a distance of about 15 miles to Bohio. It will then pass into a double lock or lift, each section of which will raise the vessel about 25 or 50 feet in all, to the next level of the canal. The vessel will proceed along this level, and it was upon these lines that all work was done by the first Panama canal company. It was not until the final effort was made to keep the old company alive that any idea of locks entered into the calculations, and it was then too late to save the company from total wreck. Then, again, by acknowledging the necessity of locks the company alienated many supporters of the route who gave their support on the theory that across the Panama Isthmus was the only possible sea level canal, which, of course, is by all odds the most difficult kind of a canal to have.

This chapter will deal solely with the actual condition of the canal as it stands to-day, and the practical side of the problem of construction, which is that of moving earth and rock and confining water on a scale never before attempted in the history of the world.

THE OLD MACHINERY.

The question of the value of the plant to which the new canal company has fallen has been much mooted. At every side-track along the Panama road can be seen hundreds of dump cars, engines, hoists and machinery of all descriptions. This is very carefully and thoroughly inventoried by the new company, and watchmen are employed to every point to care for the material.

The parts of the machinery which would rust are kept painted, and much of the material is under water-tight sheds. Nearly all of the machinery is of European manufacture, and much of it long superseded in active work in civilized countries by more effective devices. Mr. Renandini estimates that there are 300 locomotives which could be used, over 3,000 dump cars, and many hoists, cranes and dredges. In the Culebra cut there are now at work about 40 locomotives, 800 cars and four excavators used for loading the cars with dirt.

It is doubtful if much of this machinery, even that which is now in use, would be utilized by an American contractor.

Including the watchmen and laborers of every description, from the Atlantic end of the canal to the Pacific, there are now employed by the canal company about 2,500 men.

been large enough to accommodate more than two vessels, and some guarantee of an anchorage for large vessels would have been secured before the pier was built. As it stands now it is almost useless and will be entirely so for traffic of any moment until a large amount of money is spent to prepare the channel and anchorages needed as auxiliaries. The manner of the building of this pier and its subsequent uselessness is an excellent illustration of the unbusiness-like methods which seems to control all the affairs of the canal company, even under the reorganized management.

This brief description of the Panama canal in its actual features will perhaps give the reader some idea of the tremendous size of the enterprise which the American people are now asked to further by keeping their hands off any Isthmian ship channel.

Along the canal from Bohio to Culebra cut it is the surface earth which has been removed, the easiest and least expensive work of all. In the Culebra cut the old company dug considerable ditches, but even here it was the least expensive work compared with what was to be done at the lower depths. From the Culebra to the Pacific coast we find the same character of surface work to the seven-mile channel partially excavated to Pacific tide water.

A careful examination of a profile map of the line of the canal will show more plainly than words can how the two-fifths already done is all the surface or easiest part of the work. The remaining three-fifths of the work is all in the deepest part of the cuts, the expensive finishing work on the canal, the tremendous dams already spoken of, and the masonry of the locks, and especially in the deep part of the Culebra cut. These three-fifths must cost far more in proportion than the first two-fifths of the work, and if the estimate of present value is anywhere near correct the value for the future must be more than conservative, in fact, it is too small.

IN THE GREAT CUT.

An idea of the excavation work to be done before the level of the canal is at the point required by the adopted plan for completion is shown in the fact that about 15,000,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be taken yet from the Culebra cut alone. If this costs as much as the work being done, and it will cost more, this one item amounts to \$9,000,000. This, of course, does not include the finishing masonry and other work necessary before the canal is ready for operation, or the cost of the new machinery, which would be bought by a canal company taking hold of the enterprise in earnest, and with an idea of carrying the work to completion at a profit to the contractors.

Mr. G. Renandini, an intelligent and competent engineer, who has charge of the work at the Culebra cut, is a firm believer in the feasibility of the canal, and thinks the main part of the work can be finished in four years. The old argument against the possibility of digging the Culebra, made so much of, especially by Gen. Ludlow, is largely done away with, owing to the fact that the cut is now in a rock strata which promises to afford an excellent embankment for the canal. The mud bottom of the sea level portions of the canal can be dredged very cheaply, even with the facilities now possessed by the company, for it is costing less than 40 cents per cubic meter in Colombian silver to do this work.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

There are three levels to the canal. The ocean levels are, of course, fed from the ocean, but it is evident that water must be secured from somewhere to keep the canal running in the upper levels, for every time a vessel comes into a lock or goes out of one a large amount of water is let from the upper levels into those below. It is here that the Chagres river enters into the plans of the engineers. They propose to divert the river at Colon, and to let it flow into the canal, and then let the vessel down 51 feet, half of the distance in each section of the lock. The next level is the same length, one and three-quarter miles, and the lock at Marilleres is 13 miles. Then it will enter another double lock similar to the one at Bohio, and be lifted 50 feet more, thus arriving at the highest or summit level of the canal. The next point at this point is to be about 32 feet deep and the bottom 60 feet above the level of the sea. The vessel is thus about 100 feet higher than it was when it entered the canal at Colon.

This summit level it is proposed to make seven miles long to Paraiso. There is found another lock, which lets the vessel down about 15 feet in its descent to the Pacific. This level is only about one and three-quarter miles long, and extends to Pedro Miguel. There another double lock, similar to the ones at Bohio and Obispo, lets the vessel down 51 feet, half of the distance in each section of the lock. The next level is the same length, one and three-quarter miles, and the lock at Marilleres is 13 miles. Then it will enter another double lock similar to the one at Bohio, and be lifted 50 feet more, thus arriving at the highest or summit level of the canal. The next point at this point is to be about 32 feet deep and the bottom 60 feet above the level of the sea. The vessel is thus about 100 feet higher than it was when it entered the canal at Colon.

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INTO A NEW WORLD.

Harry Maxwell, a Pioneer of the Mackenzie Tells of Its Gold Area.

Earthquake Shock Causes Indians to Offer Human Sacrifices.

After eighteen years of continuous residence in a land of impenetrable mystery under the polar stars, Harry Bertrand Maxwell, late able seaman of the town of New Bedford, Mass., is once again a unit in the great mass of units making up the civilized world. The telephone, the electric light, elevators, and half a hundred other everyday necessities are as yet inexplicable wonders to his eyes, and yet when he has had time to contrast the items of his own experience with these milestones in the march of progress, it will be found that the book of his life in the ice fields will be just as fascinating reading for the "people of the outside" as the world's history for the past quarter century is to him.

For Maxwell is come out of an unknown corner of the globe, remote, unfriendly, inhospitable, where the sight of a white man's face is something to be remembered for months and years. His "home" is a rude cabin of logs across the mountains from Fort Macpherson and 160 miles eastward from the Mackenzie river, which point he left on the 19th of last September, determined to once again revisit his Massachusetts home, and hoping also to renew acquaintance in Victoria with Warburton Pike, the author and explorer, whose visit to his old camping place near the Great Slave Lake, Maxwell regards as a chief incident of his life of solitude. It was with this object in view that he came to this city, having left the Al-Ki at Nanaimo, and grievous is his disappointment to find that Mr. Pike is absent in England, nor likely to return for weeks or possibly months.

The journal of Maxwell's adventures during the past six months will probably never receive justice, for he is one of the most silent of men, and what most mortals would regard as heart-stopping crises he looks upon as common-place incidents in a ceaseless battle with nature in her savagery. There is, however, one souvenir of his trip that speaks eloquently for itself—a deer skin sack which, when he reached Dawson, contained upwards of \$11,000 worth of gold. A belt yet held several thousand more when he arrived here; and altogether he is going back to the old home some twenty thousand dollars richer than when he started forth to seek his fortune on the seas—as a sailor before the mast on the sailing brig Fannie E. Lee.

That vessel was pinched in an ice-jam, and after passing from whaler to whaler, Maxwell eventually turned up at Cape Barrow in the summer of 1880, and decided to take a few years and investigate the stories told by the blubber-eating natives, of yellow dust to be found beyond the mountains that border the great Mackenzie river. He has proved the truth of their words, he says, and washed up more treasure than he could carry out, in streams not more than five hundred miles from Fort Macpherson—no white face save his own has ever been seen, and where the polar bear and the savage Indian struggle for possession of a sterile land.

His first knowledge of gold hills in the upper Yukon country was gained when he reached the Porcupine hills on his way out and started down the Yukon from its uppermost reaches. Having heard the history of the Klondike, however, he is more than ever convinced that the watershed of the Mackenzie, including almost a million square miles of virgin territory, will yet prove in measurably richer than the Yukon hills and valleys.

This land, he claims, has never known the prospector yet in stream after stream he has amused himself by washing surface dirt and finding it return from ten cents to as many dollars in the pan—then passing on himself, gold at that time being of less consequence to him than the chance of getting a musk-oX, moose or buffalo.

In the course of his wanderings he has gone as far south as the Great Slave Lake—near which he was camped when he formed Mr. Price's acquaintance—as far east as Run Lake, 220 miles beyond the Great Bear; and as far north as the never-opening ice, yet everywhere colors of gold were obtainable. The question is, he says, even with steamers to travel down the Mackenzie in, will the reward of treasure be sufficient compensation for many to brave the terrors of the land. If so, they must not forget that winter there lasts nearly less than nine months of the year—and with such degrees of cold that thermometers are useless for its measurement.

Having made up his mind to come out, Maxwell decided upon a route of exit very similar to that adopted by Mate Tilton when he brought to civilization the message of the imprisoned whalers—with this exception, that instead of going up river to Fort Good Hope, he followed the Little Peel to its headwaters, found for himself a pass through the mountains in which it rises, and struck across for the Porcupine hills.

His outfit at the start included a dog team of six, with four extras, and perhaps 200 pounds of "pemmican"—a dried and compressed meat of the deer, bear and wood buffalo, the latter having multiplied abundantly to the north of the Great Bear lake. These provisions were exhausted before a way could be found through the Porcupine mountains, and then in the emergency, one by one, the reserve dogs were sacrificed.

Next the team itself grew smaller daily, until but three remained, when a vagrant Indian was fallen in with—a descendant of the great Chippewa nation that during two centuries has been ever pressing northward and into the heart of the wilderness as civilization intrudes upon its hunting grounds. Through this good Indian's friendly offices, the white traveller was enabled to reprovision and replace his dog team with fresh brutes, though much inferior in size, which carried him through to the upper feeders of the Kitchipak, that many miles below the Yukon.

It was in this locality about seven weeks ago that Maxwell was instrumental in saving the life of a girl of the Tscheut-lahk tribe, and at the same time bringing upon himself the enmity of the native doctor. The same earthquake that had alarmed the Eldorado miners had apparently shaken the native village with rader hand, and having never before experienced or even heard of such a natural phenomenon, the Indians were seized with panic and declared it magic.

Their terror was not allayed by the medicine man, and eventually, as a means of propitiating the unfriendly gods, it was decided to give a great feast and offer worthy sacrifices. The attend-

ant dance had been in progress more than a fortnight when the white man passed, and a boy of 14 and a girl of 10 had—as nearly as could be made out—been put to death through knife-slashings of the dancers. A third victim had been prepared, and doubtless would have met a similar fate had it not been for the coming of the white stranger, who, with his Chippewa friend and guide, succeeded in winning over the braves to milder measures of propitiation—or at least delay.

Maxwell told the tribe that he was himself bound to the Great Water to intercede with the Spirit, and that his mission would be frustrated did they not stay their hands until his return. He hopes, for the sake of the child under suspended sentence, that there may be no more earthquakes in that vicinity for some months to come.

From Victoria it is Maxwell's intention to go East over the C. P. R., the existence of which road he first learned of on his way down, continuing his trip later to Europe, and attending the Paris exposition in 1900.

"I expect there'll be some things there I've not seen," he remarked, grimly—for there is a spice of excellent humor in his composition, albeit long unfamiliarity with the white man's speech has made him a frugal user of words. This humor was again exemplified when he spoke yesterday of the killing and eating of his dogs.

"That was a pretty rough experience," the interviewer observed.

"For me?" he replied. "Oh, yes—but worse for the dogs."

FIRE AT WELLINGTON.

Opera House Block Destroyed With Contents of Several Stores.

Wellington was the scene of a serious fire early yesterday morning. It started in a candy store in the Opera house block from the overheating of a lamp at about half past one, when a dance in the hall above in celebration of St. Patrick's day was in full swing. The dancers made a very hasty exit, fortunately no one being injured in the rush. The building, a large wooden one, was a mass of flames in a very short time, and with the adjoining residence of T. E. Blackness proved a complete loss. Good work by the brigade, who had the new fire engine out for the first time, prevented a conflagration.

The occupants of the Opera house block and their reported loss are: Grant Jessop, drug and boot store, \$4,000, insurance \$2,000; H. Larcan, barbershop and dwelling, \$750, insurance \$250; D. Hundon, store, total loss, no insurance. The burned block was valued at about \$4,500, and there was insurance of \$2,000 upon it.

HIS STOCK SEIZED.

A Canadian Citizen Says He Was Unjustly Treated by Dominion Officials.

Mr. T. F. Truswell, a Canadian citizen, called on the Budget yesterday morning, says the Skagway-Atlin Budget of March 14. Mr. Truswell has for some time past been running the Summit Lake hotel at the supposed line on the summit, but recently, he says, "his house and goods have been confiscated by the Canadian officials, and he was fined \$200 in addition." The goods, he stated, had been bought principally on Summit lake, and he mentioned the names of Brackett and Robinson, Humbert Yukon Co., John Anderson, N. W. Mounted Police and Admiral Shannon, as those of whom his stock had been purchased. The reason given for the seizure, it seems, is that Mr. Truswell was about fifty yards over the line, and the police claimed that no duty had been paid on the goods.

Gold Commissioner Graham conducted the proceedings.

It seems that Mr. Truswell pre-empted 180 acres at the summit and put in a proper application for the ground; at least this is his statement. Sergeant Turnbull, of the police, stated off the south line for him and supposed everything was all right. He claims that he was ruled against by the gold commissioners on the homestead proposition, and his business ruined. Yet he states there are several American business in the same vicinity undisturbed. Mr. Truswell feels that for some reason he is being discriminated against and is unjustly dealt with. He came down to collect the officials, but finds that the fact of his being a Canadian has cast his case from the local courts. He says he offered to pay duty on the small amount of goods seized, and further that the goods were purchased openly and in a manner usual to the locality for some time. The gentleman presented good credentials and feels pretty sore at the treatment he has received from his own country's officials.

PERSONAL.

F. W. McKechnie, chief train despatcher for the Southern Pacific at Ashland, Ore., is visiting his brother, Hon. Dr. McKechnie, at Nanaimo. He spent Friday in Victoria. Charles W. Pike, a brother of Warburton Pike, the explorer, left last evening for California.

John Rosenthal, the San Francisco merchant, left last evening for home.

The Bishop of Caledonia arrived from the North yesterday and is at the Driard.

John McLeod and Sullivan, of Lake Bennett, came down on the Amur and is a guest at the Oriental.

Thomas Laidlow, of New Westminster, arrived by the Louise last evening and is at the Dominion.

John Coughlan came over from the Mainland last evening.

Henry Darling, manager of the Union Steamship Company, Vancouver, is at the Driard.

C. A. Holland returned from the Mainland last evening.

R. H. Hall, of the Hudson's Bay Company, was passenger last evening from Vancouver.

H. G. H. Bailey, of Alberni, is back from a visit to the Mainland.

W. C. Nichols, editor of the Vancouver Province, is in the city.

W. F. Bullock was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Justice Irving returned last evening from Vancouver.

H. M. Stromberg, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Captains Gates and Foot were passengers invited on the Charmer last evening.

O. S. Wood, of the Dalles, Ore., and Customs Officer C. P. Miller, of Seattle, are at the Oriental.

E. V. Lee, San Francisco; A. W. Johnson, Montreal; H. Darlington and W. C. Lawrence, Vancouver; and W. F. Thompson, Seattle, are among yesterday's arrivals at the Hotel Driard.

His outfit at the start included a dog team of six, with four extras, and perhaps 200 pounds of "pemmican"—a dried and compressed meat of the deer, bear and wood buffalo, the latter having multiplied abundantly to the north of the Great Bear lake.

The company has supply depots at the Stikine Canon, Glenora, Telegraph creek and Dease lake.

For rates, etc., apply to A. W. JONES, Secretary, 23 Fort street, Victoria.

NO CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

London, March 17.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Liberal-Unionists held yesterday the Duke of Devonshire announced that for the present the government would not create a Catholic university in Ireland.

Their terror was not allayed by the medicine man, and eventually, as a means of propitiating the unfriendly gods, it was decided to give a great feast and offer worthy sacrifices. The attend-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

Sir: I and many others here have read with deep interest your recent articles on above, and in yours of 18th instant you state "a prominent gentleman said not long ago that he would oppose anything being done on the Island to which Vancouver would get access." Who is this man? What is one man to the many thousands that would like to see it? I am sure that all sensible men or business men in Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria would; and, as you suggest, a ferry from Vancouver to Nanaimo would put former on a fair basis with Victoria. All three cities should go "hand in glove" in this matter, for what benefit one would benefit all. Away w/a petty jealousy. All small jealousies must be brushed aside, and those who take an earnest interest in our future welfare see to it that the matter is pushed now the idea (and such a good business move) has taken hold of us; I say it should never be allowed to rest until consummated. Let those who have the power and influence exert it now (while the house is in session at Ottawa) for the benefit of all, and it will be to their lasting credit. Vancouver can help us, and no doubt would with the stipulation of a ferry to Nanaimo to tap the line here.

As you state, all would benefit, and a ferry from Vancouver would put all three (Westminster as well for that matter) on an equal basis. I can fancy myself riding along in same now, and what do I see? Musing camps to the right and to the left all the way along the line; for is not this Island a mass of minerals? What pays a railway better than mineral traffic? Again, mining camps would bring in a large number of settlers to till our, at present, unproductive lands; again, at present there are thousands of acres of splendid timber that will never be got out without a railway, the further away from the Constitution, the better the timber. There are other matters one could write about in connection, but I will not weary your readers.

Yes, Mr. Editor, you have done your best to help along in many matters; but this above all is the one thing that will bring prosperity to the Island generally. As you say, let us all join hands and do what we can to get the proposed railway. I have spoken to several business men here, and I need hardly say they heartily endorse it.

THOMAS KITCHEN.

P.S.—I have not touched upon the importance of the line in connection with the Atlin and Klondike traffic. I am thinking more of the Island as I and its being able alone to make the railway a financial success, and of immense benefit to all. Again, look how it would benefit the whole province by materially adding to the revenue, by opening up many new and varied industries, etc.

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